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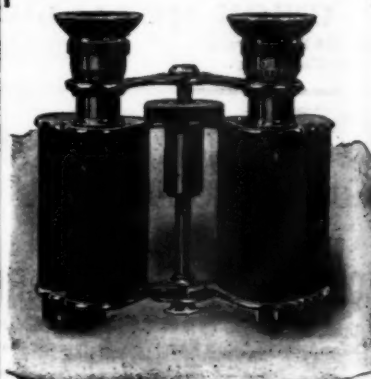
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Ever since the really admirable work of their contingents in the South African war, our Canadian brethren have thrilled with a military ardor which has filled their heads with mighty projects. They are going to build an auxiliary navy of their own, which is an eminently proper thing to do. They are going to develop a vast militia system with 500,000 expert sharpshooters ready to cross the border on snow shoes into the United States at any fitting time, and they are going to do other divers and sundry things to develop the undeniably great military resources of the Dominion. Now it is entirely right that Canada should exult in the soldierly qualities of her sons as disclosed in the heart-breaking campaign in South Africa, but this talk about an invasion of the United States and this talk in the United States about an invasion of Canada is all wrong—ridiculously and wickedly wrong. There isn't going to be any such invasion from either side of the line. The moral common sense, reason, business interests and racial kinship of both countries are all against it. But in the event—happily almost immeasurably remote—of a conflict, how would Canada fare? On this point it is worth while to consider the views of Colonel Kitson, formerly British Military Attaché at Washington and now Commandant of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, who, in the course of a recent address at the Canada Club in London said: "I assure you that Canadians would enter a campaign under the greatest strategic disadvantages. You would be very lucky in Upper Canada to have any ammunition. The American Regular Army, quartered on the frontier, would be ready to raid your lines of communication, which lie along the frontier. Your only arsenal is at Quebec, at the end of the line. Without better organization and without another arsenal in the interior you never will be safe from raids." The essence of this kindly advice from an old campaigner like Colonel Kitson to his Canadian brethren, is that it takes something more than enthusiasm and a brass band to repel an able-bodied invasion.

Many letters received at the War Department indicate a widespread belief that the amendment added by the Senate to the Army Appropriation act to give to officers who served in the Civil War an additional grade upon retirement was retained and became a law. This, however, is an error, the amendment having been defeated in conference through the influence of the House, in spite of the tacit agreement of that body that it should remain in the bill. For some officers disappointed by the failure of this measure, however, there is some comfort in the policy quite extensively pursued by the President in the last few months, with the full approval of the Senate. The President has advanced and retired a considerable number of officers with Civil War records, and the promptness with which these acts have been confirmed is regarded as meaning that further proceedings of the same sort will be similarly treated by the Senate. Moreover, it is intimated that many promotions and retirements will be made within the next month, the President's desire being to give the increased rank to as many deserving officers as possible before they reach the age for compulsory retirement. The defeat of the measure to give an additional grade to officers with Civil War records upon retirement was a queer proceeding. The amendment was added by the Senate to the Army Appropriation bill and also to the Military Academy bill, but in conference it was stricken from the latter on what is said to have been an assurance by the House conferees that it should be retained in the first named measure. The House overruled its own conferees, however, and the amendment failed. Unfortunately this promotion of officers on the active list, pre-

vious to their retirement, does not provide for the veterans of the Civil War who are already retired.

Among the features of the Coast Artillery system still to be determined is the matter of providing an adequate torpedo service, and it is important enough to require immediate attention. At many of our shore fortifications torpedoes will afford an invaluable means of protection against hostile ships, and will undoubtedly play an important part in offensive and defensive operations. But how shall they be laid and manipulated by the regular gun detachments or by torpedo companies specially formed for that purpose? Capt. Frank W. Coe, Art. Corps, U.S.A., urges the importance of settling the question one way or the other, and is evidently of the opinion that the torpedo work should be assigned to special companies. The authority of the Secretary of War is so broad that he could easily form a force for that purpose, thus leaving the gun detachments free to devote themselves entirely to the stationary armament in the emplacements. The Secretary is empowered to fix the strength of any company of Coast Artillery according to the requirements of the work to which it may be assigned, and under this arrangement the strength of companies now ranges all the way from eighty-two men to 328 men. Captain Coe holds that while a captain with six lieutenants to assist him will have no trouble in handling 328 men when they are at the mortars, the case might be different when any considerable portion of them are assigned to administrative work or to duties beyond the limits of the emplacements. He therefore urges that the Artillery be placed upon a more rational basis, to effect which, as he points out, nothing but executive action is required.

The Scientific American, speaking on the question of 16,000 ton or 12,000 ton battleships, says: "The trouble with the advocate of the small ship is that he seems to have an idea that it is possible to put a quart of liquid in a pint cup—that a given total tonnage may be divided into a number of numerous small units, each of which would represent individually as much fighting efficiency as would be secured if that same total tonnage were divided into a fewer number of units of much greater displacement." We know of no one who holds to this opinion. We do know many Navy officers of large experience who believe that, given a certain amount of money, it can be better expended on 12,000 ton ships than on those of 16,000 tons. Within a few days a Navy officer of large experience in actual battle, visiting our office, declared that if he were in command of a 16,000 ton battleship he would much prefer to do battle with another vessel of this size than to encounter two vessels of 8,000 tons each. There are many officers of experience who contend that the 16,000 ton vessel is too large a unit of command. With two lighter ships in place of the one heavier vessel there is less danger of being disabled by the inefficiency of the naval commander, by his death, by his vessel going ashore, or by other accidents such as might be named and which are too common in war to be ignored. As Admiral Melville shows in an article from which we have quoted, there is no settled type of battleship which can be accepted as the model for all nations and all conditions. No nation, as Admiral Melville says, has yet settled upon the type of war vessel that will meet its particular requirements.

The report of Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser, U.S.N., on the Alaskan salmon fisheries, which we noticed at the time of its appearance, shows how valuable these fisheries are, and how rapidly they have grown since they first began to be developed in 1878. In that year the total product of the salmon-packing fisheries on the Pacific coast was 1,297,000 packs of 48 one-pound tins, or 62,258,000 pounds of fish. Of this 8,152 packs, or 391,200 pounds, came from the Alaskan fisheries. In 1900 Alaska produced 1,548,139 packs, or considerably more than the entire yield of the Pacific coast fisheries in 1878. The total product of these fisheries in 1900 was 6,026,366, Alaska producing more than one quarter of this total. Seventy-eight steam vessels and thirty-three sailing vessels, with a total of 37,570 net tonnage, and valued at \$1,781,780, were employed by the Alaskan fisheries in 1900, and 7,400 men, a majority of these, or 3,570 men, being Chinese. Of the native employees there were 1,413, leaving 2,477 whites. A few Japanese are counted in with the Chinese. In addition to those directly employed there were some 500 natives from whom fish were purchased. When we consider the value of the seal fisheries, and the product of other fur-bearing animals, the yield of \$150,000,000 in gold in Alaska, and the value of its other growing industries, it will be observed that that territory, which Mr. Seward purchased at the bargain-counter price of seven millions of dollars, is worthy of far more attention than it has received from our busy legislators.

Col. Edward Hunter, J.A.G. Dept., U.S.A., is a strong supporter of the present method of administering military law, and believes that if it were liberalized or accommodated to the variable spirit of the times or to popular opinion, the results would be prejudicial to discipline and the best interests of the Service. He holds, in an article in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, that the safety, honor and reputation of the Army depend to a notable extent upon the judgments of its courts-martial, and he sternly resents the criticism which has been visited upon those bodies in general merely be-

cause a few of their number have been partial. But in order that these courts-martial may truly perform the duties required of them, he urges that young officers should be required, as in the English service, to attend, for a stated time, the proceedings of all courts-martial and not be nominated members of courts-martial until the commanding officer shall report them as competent to perform so important a duty. The force of this recommendation is obvious. The honor of the Army depends upon its courts-martial, the usefulness of those tribunals depends upon the integrity and learning of their individual members, and those qualities must be developed and trained by practical study and experience. The theory and practice of military law constitute a science which should interest every progressive young officer in the Service, and the proposition to make the study of it compulsory within certain limits is in thorough accord with sound educational policy.

The murder of a policeman in Waterbury, Conn., a few days since from ambush by a gang of armed and masked ruffians, and the assault by the same gang on the motorman and conductor and others, incident to a strike of employees, is the direct result of temporizing with the lawless element in the beginning. Although a large force of National Guard were on duty, not one of the ruffians engaged in assaults, stone throwing, or other lawless acts was shot, as some one of them should have been. Drastic measures are needed in such emergencies, if the growing tendency to anarchy is to be checked. As it is, the citizens of Waterbury have been forced to unite and plan means to deal themselves with the law breakers who have been doing as they please without regard for law or the constituted authorities. A reign of terror exists, and in something like sixty days since the strike began, not a single arrest has been made. Such a state of affairs is a disgrace to any civilized community. Property has been damaged, men have been dragged from their cars and mercilessly beaten in broad daylight, in crowded streets, and a policeman murdered; even the prosecuting attorney was attacked by masked men and beaten.

The French nautical papers are urging that the sinking of the destroyer *Epingole* while maneuvering in the Mediterranean should not be dealt with so severely as to restrain the initiative of commanding officers and prevent them from undertaking critical maneuvers, or navigating in difficult channels. "This," says *Le Yacht*, "would consign them to a policy at once shameful and injurious; it would destroy their confidence in themselves, and would ill prepare them for the hazardous experiments required in actual warfare. We have no lack of skilful officers and efficient sailors. When they have committed any fault they are the first to accept responsibility, and submit to the consequences with resignation. But it would be a grave error to take steps to check the dash and initiative of our naval commanders." In reply to the demand that French naval officers should be better instructed in pilotage the *Moniteur de la Flotte* says that pilotage is a trade in itself, and not a mere speciality, and that to devote officers to such a trade would be to take them from their proper profession; that the business of a commanding officer is to know how to make use of a pilot, not to act as pilot himself.

Some anonymous wag proposes that inasmuch as the German Emperor has resolved to present a statue of Frederick the Great to the United States, the United States shall present a statue of James Monroe to the German Empire. But why isn't this proposal worthy of serious consideration? Frederick the Great stood for the principle of imperialism to which the present Government of Germany is irrevocably devoted, while Monroe stood for a certain American principle to which the present American Government is not less resolutely pledged. The presence of Frederick's statue in Washington would be a visible reminder of German principle to the United States, while the presence of Monroe's statue in Berlin would be an equally forcible reminder of American principle to Germany. Let us swap statues, by all means. It would be a perfectly fair trade.

We commend to special attention the valuable and interesting article published in another column on the blockhouse system and its relation to the defeat of the Boers and the termination of the war in South Africa. It is by Captain and Commando Adjutant Joubert Reitz, who took a gallant part in the war, and his account of the blockhouses and their influence on the war is the result of personal observation and experience. Captain Reitz is the son of the former Secretary of State of the late Transvaal Republic, and is at present at Scheveningen, Holland, in connection with the settling up of Boer affairs of State.

When Spain withdrew from Cuba and Porto Rico she left a considerable outfit of artillery in each of those islands which, under the Treaty of Paris, she was authorized to sell or otherwise dispose of at her convenience. The guns in Porto Rico were offered for sale to the United States, but a board of Army officers having reported that they are either obsolete or otherwise unfit for service, the Government has declined to buy them. With regard to the guns remaining in Cuba, the United States has explained that it has no jurisdiction over that island, and that Spain will have to negotiate with the government at Havana.



Prompt action and forethought during a violent squall in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, March 15, by Comdr. George M. Stoney, of the Dolphin, saved the lives of several Cubans. When the tremendous squall swept over the harbor, Commander Stoney at once realized that the lives of natives in a number of small boats were imperilled, and at once called for volunteers to man the boats to go to the rescue. The entire crew at once stepped forward, but only enough to man the boats could be told off. These were instantly sent away and made a number of rescues. The launch picked up four half-drowned Cubans, and the gig another man. Secretary of the Navy Moody on March 16 had the crew assembled and praised them for their pluck and presence of mind. President Palma presented the crew with \$100 in appreciation of their prompt action, and also sent a note to Captain Stoney thanking him for the gallant rescue. The Captain of the Port also sent a note to Captain Stoney thanking him for the timely assistance rendered. The British squadron, in command of Vice Admiral Douglas, consisting of the *Ariadne*, *Indefatigable*, *Retribution*, *Tribune*, *Fantone* and *Colombine* arrived at Havana March 15 from Kingston, Jamaica, and the usual salutes and official calls were made. Secretary Moody visited Vice Admiral Douglas, and the *Ariadne* saluted him. The saluting ended by the firing of thirteen guns by the *Dolphin*, in honor of a call on Mr. Moody by General Rodriguez, the commander of the Cuban army. Secretary Moody and his party dined March 15 with Minister Squiers, and on March 16 paid a visit to President Palma and the members of his Cabinet. On the same day Mr. Moody gave a dinner on board the boat *Dolphin*. The guests included President Palma, Secretary of State Zaldo, Mr. Squiers and Admiral Douglas, commanding the British North Atlantic squadron. On March 17 they went to Bahia Honda, and to Santiago by rail and return to the *Dolphin*.

Admiral Mann, of the British navy, is as much dissatisfied with naval titles as the correspondent whose letter we recently published. He would call an admiral of the fleet a fleet marshal, a captain a colonel, a commander a lieutenant colonel, a lieutenant of over eight years' standing a major, a midshipman a sub-lieutenant, and a chief petty officer a staff sergeant. Another English writer prefers such titles as "sub-admiral," "sub-commander," and so on. A discussion is going on in the *Army and Navy Gazette* as to the origin of the title "Admiral." One of its correspondents traces it back to the thirteenth century, Sir Harris Nicholas, in "History of the Royal Navy," stating that in a covenant executed at Bruges in March, 1297, Sir William Leybourne was styled "admiral of the sea of the King of England." In the wardrobe accounts of Edward I., three years later, Gervase Alard is termed "admiral of the fleet of the Cinque Ports," and the first commission to an admiral of which there is any record was granted to Alard by the King in 1303. There is also mention of a payment being made to John de Athy as "admiral of the King's fleet in Ireland" in 1335, and in 1382 William Spalding was created admiral in Ireland by patent. In July, 1360, Sir John Beauchamp was appointed "admiral of the King's southern, northern, and western fleets," this being, observes Nicholas, the first instance of all the fleets being vested in one person. Beauchamp died in December of the same year, and Sir R. Herle was appointed to succeed him in January, 1361, as admiral of the three fleets. Many similar appointments followed, and in May, 1398, John, Marquis of Dorset, was made admiral of the northern and western fleets for life, the Irish fleet having been placed under his direction on the same terms. In 1405 Sir Thomas of Lancaster (afterwards Duke of Clarence) was appointed admiral of England, and from that period Nicholas remarks, "there was always an admiral of England, who combined in chief all the fleets in England, Ireland, and Aquitaine."

Berlin despatches state that the new naval program of the United States has provoked serious displeasure in German official circles, and while this information may properly be discounted to some extent on account of its anonymous character, it is interesting as denoting a clearer understanding in Germany of American purpose and policy. The despatches quote "a prominent naval expert, in intimate touch with official opinion," as declaring that the danger to Germany from the United States does not lie in the growth of the American fleet but in the popular sentiment which has brought about this latest expansion. "We contemplate the expansion of the American Navy with alarm," says this anonymous expert, "because popular feeling may at any time compel the fleet's use. Recent history has convinced Germany that no matter how cordial the relations may be between Washington and Berlin, the real factor in the situation is American public opinion." This statement is of real importance. It shows that our German cousins are coming to understand that the expansion of the United States Navy is not the work of any party or section, but that it is the deliberate act of the American people themselves. In a word, it is a visible expression of a definite national policy, unanimously supported by the taxpayers, whose money builds the ships and whose sons will man them in defense of American principles. It is highly desirable that this correct view of American naval expansion shall prevail in Germany, for just in proportion as it is understood, the interests of international peace will be ad-

vanced. There is not the slightest risk to Germany that our Navy will ever be used to its disadvantage, except so far as Germany may be interested in introducing on this side of the Atlantic foreign methods which the American people are united in opposing.

Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, has made charges against certain Filipino politicians in Manila which, if true, forcibly illustrate the difficulty of enforcing the police power in the islands through native agencies. General Allen charges, in effect, that the Nationalist party is assisting the large bands of *ladrones* now operating in provinces adjacent to Manila, and declares that because of this assistance the outlaws have been able to continue their depredations much longer than would have been possible without it. To this accusation President Gomez, the leader of the Nationalists, makes the extraordinary reply that certain members of the party have assisted the *ladrones*, but that they have been expelled from the organization for so doing. It does not appear to have occurred to Gomez that it was his duty to report the offenders to the government and see that they were duly punished, but he will probably have a clearer understanding of his responsibility when General Allen gets through with him. This affair is but one of dozens illustrative of the difficulties which the American authorities have encountered in bringing the natives into co-operation with themselves in support of law and order. General Allen has done wonders in organizing the constabulary and developing it into a trustworthy and efficient protective force, and through that body he has exerted a most wholesome influence upon the Filipinos in general, but it is evident that the native politicians are a tricky lot who for a long time to come will require the most vigilant watching.

Admiralty Secretary Arnold-Forster introduced in the British House of Commons, on March 16, the navy estimates for 1903-04, providing for an expenditure of \$179,184,205. In the course of an explanatory statement, the Secretary remarked that the estimates were unparalleled in peace or war, and as a private citizen he could not help regretting that the great competition and rivalry in the matter of naval armaments continued to make this enormous and unproductive expenditure necessary. He said the Admiralty proposed to complete this year six new battleships, eleven armored cruisers, one second-class cruiser, two sloop-of-war, four torpedo-boat destroyers, eight torpedo boats, and three submarine boats. He also asked the House to sanction the commencement of three battleships of a very formidable type, four first-class and three third-class cruisers, four very fast vessels to be used as scouts, fifteen torpedo-boat destroyers, and ten submarine boats. The increase in the gun power of the ships was steadily progressing, while standardization was augmenting the efficiency of all the work, twenty-one obsolete vessels had been withdrawn during the year 1902-3, the largest number on record, and on April 1, 1903, there would be under construction seventy-one ships—namely, eleven battleships, nineteen armored cruisers, two second-class cruisers, four third-class cruisers, four scouts, two sloops, eighteen torpedo-boat destroyers, eight torpedo boats, and three submarine boats.

Preparations are making for the launch of the armored cruiser *Colorado* from the yards of her builders, Wm. Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia. The date set is April 6, and the launch of the vessel will be accompanied by considerable ceremony. The *Colorado* is an armored cruiser 502 feet in length, 69 feet 6½ inches breadth, and 24 feet 1 inch draft. She has a displacement of 13,680 tons, is to be propelled by twin vertical triple expansion engines, and will be equipped with Babcock & Wilcox boilers. She has two 8-inch barbette turrets, two military masts, and her speed is to be 22 knots. Her complement will be 47 officers and 698 men. All her joiner work above her protected deck is fireproofed. Her protective deck at the slopes is four inches, and 1½ inches where flat. The *Colorado* will have a powerful battery which, with her high speed, will make her a most formidable vessel. Her main battery consists of four 8-inch B.L. rifles and fourteen 6-inch rapid-fire guns. Her secondary battery is eighteen 3-inch rapid-fire guns, twelve 3-pounders and eight 1-pounder R.F. guns, two 3-inch R.F. field guns, two machine guns, and six automatic guns. She will have a water line belt of armor from six to six and one-half inches. Miss Cora Peabody, daughter of Governor Peabody of Colorado, will christen the vessel.

As to the necessity for a powerful home fleet for Great Britain, the *Hampshire Telegraph*, which is well informed on naval matters says: "Even when Germany has her completed fleet in 1916, Great Britain will be 140 per cent. stronger. The German navy could then only threaten the English coast if the British Mediterranean fleet were held in check by an ally of Germany. The *Grenzboten* thinks that the British Admiralty must be aware that the suggested creation of a North Sea squadron of eighteen battleships would, if carried into effect, be a serious menace, and not to Germany alone. A naval armament so disproportionately powerful would compel other Powers to think of a coalition. We are assured that Germany only requires a fleet to protect her coast and commerce. It is the fear of this 'ally of Germany' which renders a strong home fleet, with a powerful contingent of it in the North Sea, so necessary.

The reorganization of the home fleet is in reality only a further step in the gradual evolution of the reserve squadron from a group of nearly obsolete warships to a really effective fighting force."

One of the most wholesome effects of the recent squadron maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea upon the enlisted men of the ships engaged is clearly pointed out in the brief report of Rear Admiral Higginson, which appeared in these columns last week. The fact that out of 2,340 men of the battleship division who were granted shore leave in a given week only fifty-seven, or but little more than two per cent. abused the privilege, in spite of the fact that they had but recently completed a cruise of several months in West Indian waters, is eloquent testimony to the sobriety, self-respect and responsibility of all concerned. The association of so large a body of men in maneuvers requiring the highest level of diligence and efficiency on the part of every crew engaged, appears to have aroused the spirit of emulation to an unusual degree, and the result is seen in a record of individual deportment which every member of the Service will contemplate with unqualified satisfaction. The improving tone of the enlisted force here indicated is of itself ample compensation for the labor and expense involved in the Caribbean maneuvers.

In view of an impending attempt to revive the "anti-imperialist" campaign of vituperation against the purposes of the United States Government regarding the Philippine Islands, there is timely interest in the address of Capt. David B. Case, U.S.A., at the recent banquet of the New York Society of the Oneidas, which we publish elsewhere. Captain Case describes conditions in the Philippines as they actually were, and his views are more convincing than a whole volume of "anti-imperialist" assertion and accusation. The "anti-imperialists" are preparing to attack the Philippine policy of the Government with all the energy of their emotional natures. Fantastic stories of cruelty on the part of American soldiers in the islands are being made ready for a busy summer, and if the people are up to snuff they will prepare to shudder good and hard. In a word, the circus season of 1903 is about to open, and the "anti-imperialist" pageant has the biggest, reddest band wagon and the cutest trick mules in the business, and it is rather rude of Captain Case to begin to throw stones at the monkey cage before the procession starts.

In the course of a speech recently delivered in the Senate by Senator Daniel, of Virginia, eulogizing Major Peter J. Otey, the Senator paid a warm tribute to the Virginia Military Institute, which has graduated many Army and Navy officers. At New Market in May, 1864, Major Otey was stricken down with a broken arm in a charge on a battery. General Breckinridge sent to rescue him his only available reserve, the battalion of cadets of the Virginia Military Institute. "These boy soldiers," said Senator Daniel, "swept the field with a precision, steadiness and compactness of movement that won the admiration of both armies, passing over Otey's fallen body, accomplishing their purpose and winning a reputation that remains a glorious reminiscence." The Senator also commented on the fact that soldiers of the Union Army who witnessed this exploit have sent their sons to the Virginia Military Institute to be educated.

The Army Appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, provides: "That hereafter, in computing the length of service for retirement, credit shall be given soldiers for double the time of their actual service in China, the same as is now given in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines." This amendment was suggested by Mr. Henry Shindler, of the Kansas City Times, in a letter to Senator Harris, of the Senate Military Committee. Mr. Harris saw the justice of giving our soldiers serving in China the benefit of the double service proviso, and found but little difficulty in getting his committee to adopt his views. The committee, however, were not disposed to make the same allowance for time spent in the Navy, as the Naval Retirement bill has no such provision regarding double time.

Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain received an ovation on his return to England from his visit to South Africa. Replying to the congratulations of a delegation from Birmingham, which came to meet him, Mr. Chamberlain said the companionship of his wife, formerly Miss Endicott, of Massachusetts, had been of the greatest assistance to him. He hardly knew how he could have possibly finished his great task save for her co-operation. At Southampton Mr. Chamberlain said he believed the present provincial feeling of the Dutch would be replaced by pride in the empire of which they are now members. The petty differences which have hitherto divided the British and the Boers and Dutch will be lost in the wider circle of imperial interest and oblivion.

The Porto Rican House of Delegates on March 13 unanimously voted to address a memorial to the American Congress praying that Territorial government be granted to Porto Rico, that the Constitution be extended to that country, and that the Executive Council be made a legislative body. This action was taken despite the decision of the Executive Council, which reported that it would be unwise from a financial standpoint to grant the prayer of the petitioners at this time.



After long and vexatious delay, the United States Senate on March 17 ratified the Panama Canal Treaty without amendment by a vote of seventy-three to five—a showing which is creditable in equal degree to the authors of the compact and to the patriotism and common sense of the American people. The provisions of the treaty, as already described in these columns, stipulate that as soon as ratifications are exchanged the United States shall pay to the republic of Colombia the sum of \$10,000,000 for the concessions granted, and that beginning nine years thereafter the United States shall pay an annual rental fee of \$250,000 during the lifetime of the treaty. The United States is obligated to begin the canal within two years and to complete it within twelve years thereafter unless unforeseen obstacles shall arise, with an understanding that an extension of ten years shall be granted in case it is decided to build the canal at sea level. The ablest lawyers in the Senate, including Mr. Hoar, Mr. Spooner, and Mr. Platt of Connecticut are agreed that the treaty amply secures all the rights of American citizens and that a canal constructed in accordance with its provisions will be absolutely under the control of the United States. The ratification of this treaty is of prime importance, not only because it foreshadows an early beginning of work upon a project which is fraught with momentous changes in the marine commerce of the world, but because it opens a vast and untried field of endeavor for the engineering genius of the Army and Navy.

Of the major generals who served under Washington during the Revolutionary war one, Lafayette, survived until 1834, Stark died in 1822, St. Clair in 1818, Heath in 1814, Lincoln in 1810, Gates and Knox in 1806, Moultrie in 1805, Schuyler in 1804, Mifflin in 1800, Sullivan in 1795, Putnam in 1790, Spencer in 1780, Greene and McDougall in 1786. Lord Sterling and Thomas died during the war, De Kalb was killed in the battle of Camden, Wooster was mortally wounded at Ridgfield April 27 and died Oct. 2, 1782. Charles Lee left the Army in 1780 and died Oct. 2, 1782. Lee, Moultrie, Lincoln, Sullivan and Lord Sterling were made prisoners during the war. After the war Knox and Lincoln served as Secretary of War; Schuyler was elected to Congress and afterwards appointed Senator; Moultrie served several terms as Governor of South Carolina; Mifflin went to Congress and was the first Governor of Pennsylvania; Sullivan was a member of Congress and Governor of New Hampshire; McDougall and Spencer were members of Congress; Gates was sent to the New York Legislature and Lincoln was appointed Collector of the port of Boston; St. Clair was President of Congress and Governor of the Northwestern Territory. Baron De Steuben received, in 1790, from Congress an annuity of \$2,500 for life and was given 16,000 acres of land in Oneida county, New York. John Stark was pensioned in 1822 at \$60 per month.

The outlook for the continuance of the athletic contests between Annapolis and West Point is very discouraging at present, owing to the differences of opinion as to the terms of the contests developed at a conference between representatives of the two Academies held at Philadelphia March 14. The Navy was represented by Commanders Colahan and Halsey, Lieutenants Poyer and Trench and Professor Terry. The Army representatives were Colonel Fieberger, Captains Pierce, Rivers and Smith. This was the second conference on the subject, one having taken place in Washington in January, and the points of view at the two Academies seem to have been no nearer together than at the former meeting. The Navy representatives proposed eligibility rules for players in all future contests, claiming that the age limit for entering the Academies (West Point, 17 to 22; Naval Academy, 15 to 20 until Jan. 1, 1904, when limits become 16 to 20) permits skilled players from other colleges to enter West Point who are by age barred from Annapolis, and that the difference of average and consequent weight is a sufficient handicap. The Army contends that the difference in number allowed by law (cadets, West Point, 522; midshipmen, Annapolis, 630, increasing ultimately to 983), offsets any advantage gained by the difference of average age and consequent weight, and holds that the games should be played under the same conditions as heretofore. Those who accept the Army view of the case think that it would be invidious to make a distinction between cadets, all of whom stand upon the same footing after their admission to the Academy.

The Bureau of Navigation expects that there will be a larger number of applicants from warrant officers of the Navy to take the examination for commissions than has been customary in the past when but six appointments have been authorized for each year. Under the new law the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in his discretion, to select for appointment not over twelve warrant officers each year for commissions as ensigns. The Bureau of Navigation has already been unofficially informed that several warrant officers are preparing to take the examination for appointment as ensigns, and has received formal applications from Gunner L. J. Wallace and Gunner C. B. Babson to be allowed to take the examination. Both of these men have been strongly recommended for commissions by their superior officers. Gunner Babson having received the endorsement of Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. The examination of warrant officers for commissions will be held by the Navy Department immediately after the first of next July, the law requiring that all applications shall be made by June 30 of each year.

Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has finally managed to procure two ships, the *Topeka* and the *Prairie*, to be used in testing the five different systems of wireless telegraphy under considera-

tion by the Navy Department. Admiral Bradford has been endeavoring to obtain two vessels for the testing of wireless telegraphy for naval purposes for several months, but without success. His various applications for ships for this purpose have been referred by the Secretary of the Navy to the Bureau of Navigation, which has, until recently, invariably endorsed them with the statement that owing to the present needs of the Navy for all available ships for participation in the maneuvers, none could be spared for the purpose desired by Admiral Bradford. In view of the fact that wireless telegraphy for vessels of the Navy is considered one of the most important matters before the Department, Admiral Bradford has contended that two ships should be given him. He proposes that the vessels shall go to sea and experiment in sending messages from one to the other at different distances. One of the five systems to be tested by Admiral Bradford will doubtless be adopted.

The Board on Construction of the Navy Department is preparing the plans and specifications for the three new 16,000 ton battleships authorized by the recent Naval Appropriation act. At the meetings of the board this week the question of the out-turning and in-turning screws for the new ships received the most careful consideration. Rear Admiral Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, held that the vessels of the future should be given the in-turning screws that have been placed on the vessels recently constructed for the Navy. The other members of the board, however, were of the contrary opinion, and it was voted that the new ships should be provided with the out-turning screws. Comdr. Nathan Sergeant during the Caribbean naval maneuvers made some investigations relative to this matter and decided that the out-turning screws permitted of quicker maneuvering and were more desirable than the in-turning screws. The majority of the Board on Construction has decided that Commander Sergeant's contention is correct, and the new ships will be provided with the out-turning screws.

Capt. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of Insular Affairs of the War Department, announces that the terms proposed for a Philippine exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition of 1904 are satisfactory to the civil authorities of the islands, and that measures to organize the display will be instituted immediately. This arrangement insures a demonstration of Philippine industry, resources and products at St. Louis which is calculated to lend a powerful impetus to the material development of the islands. Thanks to efficient co-operation of the War Department and Governor Taft of the Philippines, the islanders are already keenly interested in the opportunities which the St. Louis Exposition will afford for the exploitation of the territory, and a fund of nearly \$500,000 is even at this early day available to insure a representative display. This fund is likely to be greatly increased as its purposes become more clearly understood, and it is a safe prediction that the Philippine display at St. Louis, while amounting to an agreeable surprise to the American people, will serve as a powerful force to enlist additional capital and energy in Philippine trade and industry.

The Navy Department has authorized Capt. James H. Dayton, U.S.N., to take over the command of the European Squadron so as to permit of prompt action on the application of Admiral Crowninshield for retirement. In this way it is quite likely that Admiral Crowninshield may be retired earlier than was at first contemplated. The statement going the rounds of the press to the effect that whenever Admiral Crowninshield returns to the United States he will receive mileage for the trip across the Atlantic, is without foundation. In common with all other officers, the Admiral will have his passage paid on some American line of steamers, and his mileage will not include anything more than the distance from his port of landing in this country to his home. In this case it is probable that he will call Washington his home.

In referring to the promotion of Lieut. Peter C. Hains, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., to be captain, the New Orleans *Picayune* says: "No more gratifying news could be conveyed to his host of friends in this and other cities, where this gifted and able young officer, whose love for a military life was inherited from a father who has distinguished himself in the service of his country, was stationed from time to time. Captain Hains was born in Baltimore, Md., on Jan. 9, 1872. He is the son of Gen. Peter C. Hains, sr., who graduated from West Point in 1861 and fought through the Civil and Spanish-American Wars. Captain Hains also has a brother in the Army, Capt. John P. Hains, who is also well known in New Orleans, having been stationed here some years ago, and was seriously wounded in Porto Rico. He is now in command of a light battery at Manila."

Colonel Burton, who is next in rank to General Breckinridge in the Inspector General's Department, retires Jan. 12, 1907; Colonel Vroom, April 18, 1906; Colonel Garlington, Feb. 20, 1917; Colonel Heyl, July 22, 1913; Lieutenant Colonel Knox, July 3, 1913; Lieut-

enant Colonel Mills, May 8, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlain, Jan. 20, 1920. In the Q. M. Department Colonel Furey retires May 22, 1903; Colonel Atwood, March 18, 1906; Colonel Marshall, May 31, 1908; Colonel Simpson, Jan. 21, 1904; Colonel Humphrey, Sept. 2, 1908; Colonel Wheeler, July 12, 1905. The heads of the other staff departments retire in the following order: General Bates, July 15, 1904; General Gillespie, Oct. 7, 1905; General Corbin, Sept. 15, 1906; General Greely, March 27, 1908; General O'Reilly, Jan. 14, 1909; General Weston, Nov. 13, 1909.

Handsomely engraved resolutions of thanks to the medical and other officers of the Army who assisted the victims of the Progress disaster on Dec. 3 at San Francisco, Cal., have been sent to the general hospital from the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America. Special thanks is given to Col. Edmund Rice, 19th Inf.; Capt. Frank McIntyre, 10th Inf., and their troops; Major W. P. Kendal, surgeon, commanding the general hospital; Lieut. Thomas L. Rhoads, asst. surg., and the Hospital Corps men who went so promptly to the rescue of the wounded men. The resolutions have been framed and hung in the hall of the general hospital, forming an interesting addition to the other souvenirs, including the gifts from the Golf Club and private donations to the large military hospital.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling, this week, added to his already admitted popularity with the Navy Department Bureau Chief by his method of settling the controversy over the allotment of space in the Navy Department and the new Mills Building that has been rented by the Navy. He entirely disapproved the report of the Board of Allotment and ordered that none of the Bureaus of the Navy should be transferred to the Mills Building, so they will remain where they are at present in the Navy Department, their overflows going to the Mills Building. The headquarters of the Marine Corps and the General Board of the Navy will also be located in the new building.

Among the students taking the post-graduate course at Yale University is a Buddhist priest named Ichino Shibata. He is a soldier and fought with distinction and great bravery in the Japanese-Chinese war in 1894. He received at the close of the war a bronze medal, presented by the Mikado himself, with these words inscribed on it: "Rewarded for special merit." A diploma also came from the Government eulogizing the work of Mr. Shibata and saying that he would receive a pension for life. He is studying philosophy at Yale to help him in his religious work when he returns to Japan.

Minister Squiers returned to Havana on March 13 from a four days' visit to the Isle of Pines. He found the Americans to be extremely anxious for American sovereignty, a press despatch states, the general contention being that they purchased land or stock in the four American land companies operating in the island on the alleged representations of an American official that the United States would assume sovereignty over the Isle of Pines. Mr. Squiers was pleased with the agricultural and climatic conditions of the island.

The official Army Register for 1903 has been completed by the public printer, and is now being rapidly distributed. A detailed notice of the work showing the changes appeared in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* some weeks ago. The register has 547 pages against 537 in register for 1902. There were ten resignations and thirty deaths among officers during 1892. Capt. Thomas W. Lord, retired, is reported as missing since Dec. 20, 1901, and 2d Lieut. R. H. Wiggins, 4th Cav., is dropped for desertion, Sept. 8, 1902.

Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., has been selected to succeed Capt. Charles D. Sigbee as Chief Naval Intelligence Officer. The change will be affected about May 1, when Capt. Sigbee will succeed Rear Admiral James H. Sands as commandant of the League Island Navy Yard. In the meantime Commander Schroeder will perform duty in Washington, D.C., as a member of the General Board of the Navy.

The presence of the Caribbean Squadron under Rear Admiral Coghlan at Honduras during the revolution there to protect American interests should have a salutary effect. The Squadron consists of the *Olympia*, Captain Lyon, the flagship of Admiral Coghlan; the *Marietta*, Commander Diehl; the *Panther*, Commander Wilson; the *Vixen*, Commander McLean, and the collier *Brutus*.

It was only a year ago that an ambitious American author wrote a novel the object of which was to vindicate Aaron Burr, and now it is seriously proposed to erect a monument in the city of New York in honor of Benedict Arnold. If things go on in this way Judas Iscariot may have a show after all.

The Chief of Mud and Chief of Dust, of the Society of the Carabao at San Francisco, Cal., is Capt. J. W. McAndrew, Pay Dept., U.S.A., and not Major Henry M. Andrews, Art. Corps, as has been stated.



## THE BLOCKHOUSE SYSTEM.

AND ITS BEARING ON THE WARS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

When Lord Kitchener took command of the British forces in South Africa he determined on a new military policy, and made his intention prematurely public, to show his predecessors that he could finish the war in a few weeks. The first step he took in this direction was the establishment of the notorious "reconcentration camps." He cleared the country of all the people, destroying and burning the crops and farms as he moved, carrying away all live stock and movable goods, killing cattle he could not take away and burning such goods as were useless. He hoped to thus reduce the Boer commandoes to a state of starvation and want and thus force them to come in and surrender, promising them if they did so their farms would be spared and the stock returned. These promises and the threatened devastation of the entire country did not have the desired effect and a new way of coercion had to be found.

The force of arms had failed, yes, one can almost say, miserably failed, as in nearly all the battles the British loss was nearly five times as great as that of the Boers; and even when the British did gain the victory, no material advantage resulted, as, after the capture of Comati Poort, the Boers had no more towns to defend and no important positions to hold, and could fight or retreat at will, without sacrificing a fort, town or position. De Wet had begun his so-called guerrilla warfare, attacking small parties and avoiding large columns, annihilating or capturing small garrisons, but keeping away from the larger forts and towns. The Boer commissariat consisted of captured British convoys, and their ammunition was kindly lent them (under pressure) by the English Ordnance Department.

Therefore Lord Kitchener decided to drive the elusive Boers into a corner and catch them like rats in a trap. He first tried what is known as the "sweeping movement system." This maneuver is executed by an army of about twenty to thirty thousand men moving across the country after the fashion of the Zulus when on the attack. The line is formed like a half-moon, the infantry and baggage trains in the center and the cavalry, accompanied by field and flying artillery, forming the horns of the crescent, and moving a little distance in advance of the main body. When the commando they wish to capture is supposed to be near, the horns close in and almost surround it. Then, as soon as the two extremes meet, the whole army closes in and captures what it has surrounded—mostly a few diseased or exhausted mules and horses left behind by the escaping commando.

On one occasion when De Wet had been so surrounded, the British, thinking his capture was already a realized fact, took their time about their arrangements and even laid down wire entanglements to prevent his escaping. Now, as the Boers have no base of supplies, they had to take with them everything they needed, and in this way there were in De Wet's camp about 4,000 oxen to serve for slaughter cattle. In the middle of the night there arose a sound like rumbling thunder which approached the weakest point in the British lines, always growing louder, and seeming to shake the earth as it continued. The British at once began firing, as yet at invisible objects. Very soon they saw approaching a black moving mass which appeared in the gloom like charging cavalry. Had this onslaught been made by men it might have been checked, but no firing could stop the mighty herd of terror-stricken oxen. Urged by shouts and cracking of whips in the rear, and maddened by the firing and booming of the guns, they rushed headlong onto the British lines, carrying with them the wire entanglement and trampling under foot such of the soldiery as had not already fled. (A similar incident occurred during our Civil War.—Ed.) Behind the charging oxen, through the breach thus made, rode De Wet and his followers, escaping almost without firing a shot and with a loss so proportionately small as to deserve hardly any mention. This, I may add, happened at that same place where Kitchener had ordered his officers and men to "take no prisoners."

When Lord Kitchener found that he could not capture the Boer commandoes by merely hunting them all about a country so great in extent that, with all the three hundred thousand men, he could not even garrison all the principal towns, he conceived the idea of clearing, first one part, shutting it off by a row of blockhouses, and then clearing another, and so on, until he had all the Boers in one corner of the country where he expected to take them with cold hands.

As his chief aim was to capture the Orange Free State forces under De Wet, he built a line of blockhouses along the railroad track from the Orange River to Pretoria. Then sweeping movements were made from the south to the north, the British hoping to "round up" the commandoes at the Vaal River. De Wet on the east and his assistant "hoofcommandant" Hertzog, formerly a judge of the Supreme Court of the Orange Free State, on the west, however, refused to be rounded up, and crossed the river and penetrated far into the Transvaal, there to await their chance to return while the British troops were engaged in some other wild goose chase.

Seeing that one line would not be enough, the original line was extended to Pietersburg in the north and nearly to Worcester in the south. Cross country lines were also built, the principal of which was from Comati Poort, on the Portuguese border, over Pretoria to Rustenburg, the principal town of western Transvaal. Blockhouses were also built on every line of railway in the country, and one line which, with the line along the railway, divided the Free State into four equal divisions, was built from Ladybrand on the Basuto border, over Bloemfontein to Kimberley.

As there are about three thousand miles of railway in South Africa, there must have been built, together with the blockhouses on other lines of communication than railroads, about four thousand of these miniature fortresses, as they were built, on an average, about a mile apart, and one can therefore readily understand what a colossal work it must have been to get the system into working order.

A glance at a map of South Africa will show how the railroads divide the country into sections, and how, by building a few cross country lines, such a system of blockhouses can be, and was, so built as to divide the country into ten or twelve approximately equal sections, like two rows of compartments in a honeycomb extending from the south of the Cape Colony to the north of the South African Republic, a distance of about eighteen hundred miles. Kitchener's idea, as I said before, was first to clear one section and prevent the Boers

from returning by leaving strong garrisons in the blockhouses, then to clear the next and so on, repeating the process as he moved northwards.

This, however, he was unable to do, as, although the commandoes would flee before his mighty army during the day, as soon as it was dark they would pass unnoticed through the British lines in small parties and reassemble the next morning at some spot previously agreed upon. The sweeping movement would continue the next morning and they would not discover till a few days after that they were leaving the commandoes unmolested in the very district from which they thought they had driven them.

Then again, these blockhouses were impassable in the day time, but at night whole commandoes could ride by and never be noticed. Afterwards, wire fences were erected from house to house which were hung with bells, empty jam and milk tins and pieces of iron that jingled and clanked as soon as anyone touched the wires. Dynamite traps were also set, so that crossing the line at points that had not been tried before became a dangerous venture, and whenever the lines had to be crossed they were rushed, so that the commando was over and away before the sentry was aware of their presence. Many times, when it was absolutely necessary to take one of these blockhouses, the one that was most easily approached was selected and taken, *vi et armis*, in the night. Sometimes, when the garrison was more tenacious than usual, a charge of dynamite would be laid against the wall and lighted, the Boers retreating for a short distance, keeping the house under a heavy fire all the time to prevent the soldiers from coming out and putting out the fuse. In this way a breach was made and very little further trouble was experienced in taking the place. Most of these houses were built of sand bags and turf, with a corrugated iron roof, being in the interior from fifteen to twenty feet square and garrisoned by eight or ten men. Some were built of stone and mortar and looked like small prisons, with the doors raised like those of Dervish churches, and with the loopholes about ten feet from the ground.

Artillery, of course, could have demolished these structures, but the British, knowing that the Boers had only small arms, did not build them strong enough to resist a bombardment. At some points which were thought to be more or less important they were built on a larger scale and guns placed in them, but as a rule, rifles were the only armament, with here and there a Maxim. At nearly every crossing dynamite traps were set, but how these things work I do not know, as no one has ever been fool enough to try and find out. Once, and only once, an English soldier found one of our mines with which we intended to wreck a train. He proceeded, with his eye on the main chance for promotion, to discover how it worked, the British still being in ignorance as to this point. His companion, who remained a little distance away to hold the horses, came back to camp alone, and reported that the other man was missing and likely to remain so. His elevation had come, but not in the way he expected or would have wished for, if he had had any say in the matter.

Notwithstanding the dangerous appearance of the blockhouse system, it is not so effective as it is supposed to be. The original object was not attained, that is, preventing the commandoes from passing from one district to the other. It did not prevent them from crossing the line whenever they desired, and destroying the track and wrecking trains whenever they needed new supplies and ammunition.

Nevertheless, these blockhouses contributed more to end the war than the whole British army, and had Kitchener not hit upon this plan the war might still be raging. The reason why the blockhouses did so much to terminate the struggle is simply this: It cut off all the Boer lines of communication. After Kitchener had devastated the country no more provisions could be obtained except what was taken from the English convoys, and when the Boers had taken a large supply, they were unable to transport it. It was easy enough for horsemen to dash over the line and past the blockhouses under cover of darkness, but for a wagon or baggage train to cross the line was next to impossible. All the wagons could not cross at once as horsemen could, and at the first alarm an armored train was dispatched from the nearest station and the wagons would have to be abandoned or sent back.

In this way the commandoes had to depend for supplies on what they could find or take from the enemy, having no fixed commissariat and no certain source of supplies, so that in time they suffered much want and often from starvation.

Men cannot fight without food, even with the best patriotism in the world. There is nothing so discouraging to the man in the field as to have to go for a whole day, sometimes for two, and times even three days, without food. Men who would maintain an army in good fighting trim should consider well the answer a certain lady sent to a question in some journal, as to "how a husband should be treated so that he should be satisfied?" "Feed the brute," she wrote, and a soldier should be treated in the same way.

I have often experienced it myself, and remarked how, after a weary day's march, or hard fighting, returning to camp, tired, out of humor with the world in general and the enemy in particular, and dissatisfied with the whole affair, one takes his meal of "mealie pap" and meat with bitter, black coffee, and at once regains his good spirits. No matter what it is as long as one is satisfied and has had enough, one forgets the troubles of the day and would even be willing to start again at once on the march. I have often, after a meal such as described, spread my blankets and lain down to smoke a pipe which, for all the thought I had of the war and the day's troubles, might have been a pipe of peace.

It is one of the great problems of war, this feeding of the soldiers, and should receive more attention from the War Office than any other detail. A man will fight with bad weapons, but he will not, nay, cannot fight, when he is not sufficiently fed.

For this reason, I aver, the blockhouse system did more to end the war than the whole army, for if the Boers could have had a regular supply of provisions, they would have held out for another year and perhaps longer.

To an army fighting in a country where these blockhouses are powerless to stop the commissariat supply, they are absolutely useless unless built so close together as to form a structure something like the famous Chinese wall, and when the enemy possesses artillery they are not only a farce, but positively a hindrance. Fancy a twenty pound shell exploding in one of these frail structures about the size of an ordinary bedroom, in which are cooped up eight or ten men who dare not leave the place for fear of being shot down. I am positive that a forty-five pound shell from a howitzer, if well placed and accurately fired, would destroy any blockhouse built on the plan the British adopted in South Africa.

The British, to protect their convoys on the roads,

made use of a novel "moving blockhouse." They had built on a large oxwagon a structure of corrugated iron having double walls about eighteen inches apart. Between these walls was thrown a mixture of earth, gravel and small stones, forming a shelter no rifle bullet can penetrate. It is no more or less than an armored oxwagon. The whole is covered with a tarpaulin which hides the loopholes from view, and the entrance is a hole cut in the bottom of the wagon. It has, with its covering, the appearance of a wagon loaded high with hay, fodder or other matter, and until the flap of the tarpaulin which hides the loopholes is lifted, it looks innocent enough. It is, to the unsuspecting Boer coming towards the convoy, and who thinks that he will take the outfit without much trouble, a dangerous trap. As soon as the enemy comes near the flap is lifted and the rifles that were masked up to now begin to do their work. The advantage of this is that it is a surprise to the enemy, and a surprise generally does more material good than hours of hard fighting. Before artillery, of course, as in the case of ordinary blockhouses, these contrivances are useless, but when only small arms are used by the enemy it is, for those inside of it, as "safe as a blockhouse," as the saying goes now-a-days in South Africa.

Its one great disadvantage is that the oxen that drag it are entirely unprotected, but this is not of so great importance, as the structure itself enables the men in it to hold out until help can be obtained from the nearest camp or station along the line of march and so save a convoy a thousand times more valuable than the oxen which draw every wagon in the train. When rifles only are used it is surprising how long a few men can hold out in a structure like this against a whole commando.

However, as I said before, my opinion is that the whole system would be useless in a country where the provision supply could be stopped and during a war in which artillery is used by both parties, my idea being that the only safe shelter from artillery is a narrow trench in soft ground, and then one is practically safe. The blockhouses, however, were unquestionably one of the principal means by which Kitchener ended the war and saved his reputation. Luckily for him, they had an entirely different effect, although also successful, to what he had anticipated, for, had they not been able to act in any other way than was the original intention, Kitchener would have been forced, like Roberts, to accept some appointment in the War Office, where, while doing no visible good, he could do very little harm, at least, he could not possibly increase the muddle that department was already in, as that would have been above even his powers of mismanagement.

JOUBERT REITS.

## OUR NAVAL GUNNERY.

While it is anything but pleasing to discover that there has been a marked decline in the efficiency of our naval gunnery since the close of the Spanish War, there is nothing to gain by ignoring the plain truth, as certain enthusiastic optimists are disposed to do. One of these, Mr. L. L. Driggs, is quoted by the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald as taking exception to recent statements on the subject by Admiral Dewey who, as we noted recently, regards the target practice of the North Atlantic Squadron last year as unsatisfactory. In spite of that expression, and notwithstanding Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil's remark that the work of our gun crews in the naval battle of Santiago was "not a credit to the Navy," Mr. Driggs insists that the United States gunners are the best marksmen afloat, and to support his contention he virtually repudiates the conclusions submitted by experts who have studied the matter. Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., declares that out of 8,000 shots fired from United States ships during the Santiago battle only 200, or four per cent., took effect. Rear Admiral O'Neil says the proportion of hits was only two and one-half per cent., while Prof. Philip R. Alger, professor of mathematics at the Naval Academy, who has carefully investigated the matter, holds that the six United States vessels made a total of 123 hits, or an average of less than twenty-one each. Mr. Driggs maintains, however, that these figures are misleading and unfair, his view being that the Spanish ships were hit by a large number of projectiles, particularly by those of small caliber, of which no record could be obtained. Officers of the Spanish squadron admit that the fire from the American ships was terrific, and that the greater damage was done by small projectiles.

Granting that the Spanish vessels were hit many times oftener than the experts have reported, it is still apparent that our naval marksmanship can be, and should be, improved. Look at the record of three of our warships: Out of fifty-three shots the Alabama made fifteen hits; out of forty-nine shots the Kearsarge made thirteen hits, and out of fifty shots the Massachusetts made only three hits, the target in all three cases being fifty by sixteen feet at an average distance of 1,600 yards. This may not be bad shooting as far as naval target practice goes, but it might be improved. Compare it with the work of three British ships, the Terrible, with eighty hits out of 104 shots, the Prince George, with fifty-two hits out of ninety-three shots, and the Majestic, with fifty hits out of 108 shots. Speaking of the gunnery on the United States ships named above Admiral Dewey says—and some observers will agree with him: "We cannot afford to have any such showing as this." That the need of an immediate improvement in target practice is appreciated in responsible circles is shown by the fact that the battleship division of the North Atlantic Squadron will devote the next three months to gun drill in the Gulf of Mexico, under the observation of three ordnance experts who have been detailed for that purpose by the Navy Department. These officers are Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims and Lieuts. Joseph Straus and Ridley McLean. Rear Admiral Henry Glass, U.S.N., commanding the Pacific Squadron, has also received orders to institute a systematic course of target practice on the ships of his squadron, and a similar program will shortly be undertaken by the vessels attached to the Asiatic Station.

This awakening of interest in naval gunnery is a most encouraging sign. If the efficiency of our gun crews has declined it is simply because the Navy Department has been without the means of maintaining it at the proper level. Now that funds have been provided in sufficient amount to permit of regular and thorough target practice for the gun crews of every ship in commission, we may confidently look for a speedy return to the highest standards of skill and effectiveness. Meantime, it would be both foolish and dangerous to contend that our gunners are to-day "the best marksmen afloat."



## RETIREMENT WITH ADVANCED RANK.

The War Department has adopted a most comprehensive scheme looking to the retirement, in three divisions, with advanced rank of nearly all of the officers of the Army now on the active list holding rank below that of brigadier general, who served with credit in the Civil War. It is understood that this plan has been adopted by Secretary Root and transmitted to the President for his approval. As decided upon the plan contemplates the retirement this year of nearly all of the Civil War veterans who would retire because of age either this year or in 1904. The promotions and retirements of these officers will follow the promotion caused by the retirement of Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes on April 11, Major Gen. George W. Davis on July 26 and Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles on Aug. 8. A list of the officers with Civil War service who should be given this privilege of retiring with advanced rank has been prepared and submitted to the Secretary of War; not one of them has less than forty years' service in the Army, and all are men well advanced in years, and not only entitled to the consideration to be given them, but their retirement will advance men who, by reason of the activity that belongs to younger men, will give better service as colonels than can reasonably be expected of those in sight or on the eve of retirement.

The list as prepared by the Secretary of War takes from the active list the greater number of the colonels who had service in the Civil War. A number not included in the list are men of unusual vigor of body and mind and who, as vacancies occur, will probably be made general officers with a view to their being continued in the Service. There are other officers not included in this list whose services in the Civil War were so brief as not, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, to merit this consideration. Not only this but they have by virtue of promotions received advancement far beyond what they would have otherwise received. This class of officers will not again be promoted by the President. The War Department has decided that there shall be three classes of these promotions—one-third of the officers will be promoted and retired in April when General Hughes retires, one-third in July when General Davis retires, and the remainder in August when General Miles retires. It may be stated positively that three of the officers to be promoted to be brigadier generals and retired in April are Col. Henry Lippincott, of the Medical Department; Col. J. B. Rawles, of the Artillery Corps, and Col. T. A. Baldwin, of the 7th Cavalry. Five officers have already been slated to be permanently appointed brigadier generals as vacancies occur, and kept in the Service. They are Col. C. C. Carr, 4th Cav.; Col. Peter C. Hains, C.E.; Col. John W. Bubb, 12th Inf.; Col. William S. McCaskey, 20th Inf., and Col. Henry C. Ward, 15th Inf. Of course, some of these officers will have to wait some time for vacancies, but it is believed that they can all be provided for within a year. Colonel Hains will probably get his appointment next month.

In connection with the retirement of Civil War veterans with the rank of brigadier general it may be stated, in view of certain erroneous impressions that have been created, that the only officers who have applications on file at the War Department to be allowed this privilege of going out of the Army on their own application after forty years' service are included in the following complete list: Adjutant General's Department—Col. John B. Babcock; Inspector General's Department—Col. Peter D. Vroom (who is to retire probably as Inspector General, and be followed by the appointment of Colonel Burton); Judge Advocate General's Department—Col. S. W. Groesbeck and Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter; Quartermaster General's Department—Col. Edwin B. Atwood and Col. John Simpson; Medical Department—Col. P. J. A. Cleary, Col. Henry Lippincott and Col. Calvin De Witt; Engineer Corps—Col. Jared A. Smith; Ordnance Department—Col. James A. Reilly and Lieut. Col. A. L. Varney; Cavalry Arm—Col. A. E. Woodson, 3d Cav., Col. L. H. Rucker, 8th Cav., and Col. T. A. Baldwin, 7th Cav.; Artillery Corps—Col. J. B. Rawles, Col. C. A. Woodruff, Col. W. P. Vose, and Col. J. R. Myrick; Infantry Arm—Col. C. S. Roberts, 2d Inf., Col. James Miller, 22d Inf., Col. D. J. Craigie, 11th Inf., Col. C. G. Penney, 20th Inf., Col. W. P. Rogers, 30th Inf., and Col. T. F. Forbes, 27th Inf. These officers—twenty-four in number—have made application for retirement as brigadier generals, and it is understood that their applications will be granted, except in the case where an officer has already benefitted by the promotion and retirement of a veteran of the Civil War. The above list is now before the Secretary of War, and will go to the President.

## DECISION OF THE QUESTION OF LINEAL RANK.

Chief Justice Bingham, on March 20, decided the lineal rank matter as brought before the Supreme Court, District of Columbia, by Lieutenants Dougherty and Edwards, U.S.A., in favor of the Secretary of War. An appeal to the Court of Appeals has been made. The two officers made an application to the District Court for a writ of mandamus which required the Secretary of War to re-rate them as lieutenants, and the question involved the whole lineal rank controversy. The War Department in its brief summed up the case of Lieutenant Dougherty as follows: "In view of the fact that the act of Feb. 2, 1901, distinctly provides that officers appointed to grades of 1st and 2d lieutenants under the provision of Sec. 28, shall take rank in their respective grades according to seniority as determined by length of prior commissioned service, it is obvious that the petitioners' claim rests entirely upon the theory that notwithstanding this provision, the Secretary of War is, by some express enactment, required to rank officers in the Artillery arm according to the dates of their commissions, and that the criterion of rank designated by the act is subordinate to this higher and pre-emptory command. If no such pre-emptory statutory command is found, the petitioners' case fails.

"We submit that no such requirement is to be found, and that the criterion for taking rank prescribed in the act of Feb. 2 is not subordinate to any other. The act provides its own test for ranking 1st and 2d lieutenants, according to the policy upon which the act itself was based, namely, recognition of prior commissioned service in both Regular and Volunteer appointees alike."

In his decision Justice Bingham supports the above contention which, he says, applies to both cases. He says: "In both of these cases I think there is a complication that is not one altogether of law; it is one of discretion to some extent, and it is a duty of rather an extraordinary character, owing to the somewhat confused state of legislation, and owing to the fact of the Govern-

ment under previous statutes, having been largely controlled by the exercise of discretion and judgment on the part of the Secretary of War in administering matters under those statutes, varied to some extent by rules and regulations which have been adopted and made by the Department itself. Apparently, and unless there be some liberality in construction of the matter, there are contradictory provisions of statute, some parts that apparently would seem to be contradictory on the provision of the same act to another."

Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., Hydrographer to the Bureau of Equipment, gave an interesting account of the work of the Hydrographic Office in a paper read before the New York Yacht Club on Thursday evening, March 19. The speaker was introduced by Admiral Erben as chairman of the lecture committee and was awarded a vote of thanks at the close of the lecture, which was listened to with great interest. It was illustrated by stereopticon pictures. Admiral J. N. Miller, Capt. W. M. Folger and Comdr. Henry Morrell, of the Navy, were among those attending. This was the fourth lecture in a course on nautical subjects, the first of which was delivered by Captain Folger some weeks ago. Commander Southerland described the loose system prevailing in our Navy with reference to the preparation of charts previous to 1866, when the Hydrographic Office was established, and the excellent work done by that office since that date, which has placed us at the head of the world in this matter of charting the sea coasts and sounding the depth of the ocean. Incidentally he brought to light the fact that charts have been, in some instances, deliberately falsified to deceive foreigners as to the depth of the channels leading to ports a government did not wish to have entered. He told of a Navy officer who, obeying positive instructions from the admiral, took his vessel into a harbor which was represented on the charts as giving less water than the draft of his vessel required. He found that all soundings were just five fathoms more than the chart represented.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that contract surgeons are not entitled to traveling and other expenses incurred while complying with orders issued them by higher military authority under Army Regulation 962, as civilian employees of the Government, but only to the mileage allowances payable under such orders to commissioned officers of the Army. Contract Surg. C. W. McMillen raised the question by claiming expenses under this paragraph of the Army Regulations as a witness before a court-martial in Manila. It seems that Dr. McMillen was duly summoned as a witness from a station at Antipolo, P.I., to Manila, a distance of seventeen miles, and put in an expense account of \$35.50, being the cost of travel from his station to Manila and return and the cost of his meals and room for ten days while in attendance on the court. The Comptroller concurs in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army that the rights of a contract surgeon in the matter of travel allowances are fully defined and set forth in his contract, where it is specifically provided that he shall be furnished the same traveling allowances prescribed for commissioned officers of the Army by laws and regulations in force. All recent Army appropriation acts have included contract surgeons in their mileage clauses.

Major General Chaffee, in reviewing the case of Sergt. William A. Mansfield, 80th Co., C.A., found guilty of neglect of duty, and sentenced by G.C.M. to be reduced to the grade of private, and to be confined at hard labor for a period of six (6) months, and to forfeit ten dollars of his pay per month for the same period, says: "The accused testified that in eighteen months' service at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., he had never paraded the guard and prisoners at reveille nor seen it paraded during that time. His testimony was not rebutted, and it is a fair inference that it was not the custom to parade the guard and prisoners at reveille. On a revision of the case the court remarked that, in its opinion, if the accused had not done it nor seen it done, it did not excuse him from a duty explicitly called for in the Guard Manual, whether the officer of the day visits the guard at reveille or not. This is admitted, but in the opinion of the reviewing authority this non-compliance, in this particular, with the requirements of the Guard Manual should have been sooner discovered and corrected by the officers of the day. Subject to the foregoing remarks the sentence is approved, but the confinement and forfeiture reduced to three months and ten dollars per month for the same period, and, as thus mitigated, will be duly executed."

M. Camille Pelletan, the French Minister of Marine, who is an ex-journalist, in the Chamber of Deputies, dealt successively with each technical subject so clearly and skilfully that he silenced his adversaries and secured for the government a vote of confidence. The outcome is that the present naval program established for the period 1900 to 1906 will be continued on its main lines, so that by the end of 1906 the French fleet will consist of 28 battleships, 14 coast defence battleships, 24 armored cruisers, 35 protected cruisers, 72 destroyers, 210 ocean-going torpedo boats and 60 submarines. Bizerta, Diego-Suarez, Dakar and Saigon will be strengthened by elaborate defenses and will be made first class naval repair and coaling stations. M. Pelletan is an admirer of American methods, but believes, as a correspondent of the New York Tribune reports, that "as matters now stand, the countries where naval construction is slowest and most costly are the United States and France," and he is watching with keen interest to see how the Chief Constructor at Washington will deal with difficulties which are in many respects similar to those with which he himself is resolutely coping."

The War Department has mapped out a schedule for the departure of the troops under orders to return to this country from the Philippines, which will be adhered to as closely as possible. It is understood that on March 6 the 25th, 27th, 31st and 36th Companies of Coast Artillery and the 14th and 15th Batteries of Field Artillery sailed for San Francisco on the Thomas. The 25th Battery was scheduled to come on this ship, but has not been reported to the War Department as having sailed. It will probably be sent on one of the later boats. About April 5 the Logan should sail from Manila for San Francisco with the 1st Infantry and a squadron of the 6th Cavalry. The next ship is scheduled to sail for San Francisco on May 16 and will bring the 2d Infantry and a squadron of the 1st Cavalry. The

Sumner will leave Manila for New York, by the way of the Suez Canal, on June 16, and will bring the 5th Infantry and a squadron of the 6th Cavalry. On July 16, or thereabouts, the 26th Infantry and a squadron of the 6th Cavalry will sail. Aug. 16 the 10th Infantry and a squadron of the 1st Cavalry are scheduled to sail, and on Sept. 16 a vessel will leave for San Francisco with a squadron of the 1st Cavalry and two squadrons of the 5th Cavalry.

Retirements in the Army, between Feb. 15 and March 15, 1903 were as follows: At their own request after over forty years' service, act of June 30, 1882: Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Farley, Feb. 18, 1903; Brig. Gen. Morris C. Foote, Feb. 19, 1903; Brig. Gen. John V. Furey, Feb. 25, 1903; Brig. Gen. Greenleaf A. Goodale, Feb. 24, 1903; Brig. Gen. Eli L. Huggins, Feb. 24, 1903; Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mansfield, Feb. 21, 1903; Brig. Gen. Tulley McCrea, Feb. 22, 1903; Col. Eugene D. Dimmick, U.S. Cavalry, March 2, 1903. At his own request, being over 62 years of age, Sec. 1244, Revised Statutes: Brig. Gen. George W. Baird, Feb. 20, 1903. By direction of the President, being over 62 years of age, Sec. 1244, U.S.: Col. Richard H. Pratt, 13th Cav., Feb. 17, 1903. By operation of law, act of June 30, 1882: Col. Lawrence S. Babbitt, Ordnance Dept., Feb. 18, 1903. Under special act of Congress: Capt. Louis H. Carpenter, U.S. Inf., Feb. 25, 1903, under act of Feb. 12, 1903.

Colonel Buchanan, commanding the Porto Rico Regiment, under date of March 8, directs that in the event of fire in any of the towns or cities in Porto Rico, that officers and soldiers refrain from taking part, rendering any assistance, or assuming any responsibility without first being asked to do so by the Governor of the Island, the Alcalde of the town or the Chief of Police, when the senior officer present will lend such help as may be at his disposal. This does not apply to government buildings outside of military reservations. Post-offices, although not owned by the National Government, will be regarded as government buildings.

During a trial trip of the torpedo boat Barry, on the Chesapeake, March 13, she is credited with making 21 knots under natural draft. A despatch states: "During the firing, the 3-inch gun, mounted on top of the after conning turret, caused the rivets in the deck to pull out. This has been the case with almost all the torpedo-boat destroyers. The deck will be braced with extra angle irons. The constructor aboard desired to try the power of the boat back at full speed with the helm hard over. The steering gear carried away in a minor particular under the strain. These were the only accidents of the trip."

Circulars asking for bids for the three 16,000 ton battleships authorized by the last Naval Appropriation act were issued March 20. The ships will be practically identical with the Connecticut and the Louisiana, the principal change being slightly heavier armor for the superstructure and slightly lighter armor at the top of the regular armor belt. The bids are to be opened on June 3, and the ships are to be completed within forty-two months.

Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., will embark on the steamer leaving Boston on March 28 for Naples. He will be accompanied by Capt. H. L. Scott, 7th U.S. Cav., and Lieut. F. R. McCoy, 10th U.S. Cav. It is expected that the party will arrive in Manila about the middle of June. General Wood will have command of the Department of Mindanao until he is advanced to the command of the Division of the Philippines.

Lieut. Col. C. A. H. McCauley, U.S.A., chief quartermaster at Hilo, P.I., is anxious to secure the address of Miss Mae McFadden, formerly of 318 East 43d street, New York city. Her brother, Walter McFadden, died of cholera last July at Cebu, where he was employed as a property clerk. Money and papers belonging to McFadden were sent to his sister at the New York address, but she had left there.

Preparations are already being made in San Francisco to entertain the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, who are to hold their annual encampment in that city next August. The Grand Opera House has been secured for the meetings and distinguished officers will be entertained at the Palace Hotel.

The War Department will compile and publish a complete roster of the officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate Armies in the Civil War. It is the idea of Secretary Root that it is only fair to the South to make a list of its soldiers for the benefit of posterity.

The Caribbean Squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Coghlan, now cruising off the coast of Honduras, will be reinforced shortly by the cruisers San Francisco and Raleigh, which have recently undergone extensive overhauling.

The Navy Department has under consideration the formation of a new squadron to be known as the training squadron, and to be composed of training ships on Atlantic coast. A rear admiral will be placed in command.

The War Department has sold the old Indianapolis Arsenal to the Winona Agricultural and Technical Institute for the sum of \$150,000. The new arsenal will be located at what is known as site number four.

The capital of Kano, to the west of Lake Tchad, in one of the richest parts of the Sudan, was occupied by 1,000 British troops, under Colonel Morland. Kano is one of the centers of slave trading in Africa.

Portland, Me., expects a busy time this summer if its harbor be selected, which now seems likely to be the case, as the scene of the second combined Army and Navy maneuvers on the Atlantic coast.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield, who recently applied for immediate retirement from the Navy, lowered his flag on the U.S.S. Chicago, March 20, and gave up the command of the European Station.

An order issued by Lord Roberts March 7 forbids the further use of the lance by the British cavalry except for show purposes.



### SECRETARY ROOT AS A PESSIMIST.

Two interesting addresses were made at the dinner of the Society of the Sons of Oneida, held at the Hotel Savoy, New York, last Saturday evening. One was by Secretary Root and the other by Capt. David B. Case, U.S.A., who served during the Spanish War as colonel of the 4th Penn. Inf., and afterwards as major 29th U.S. Inf. Secretary Root, who has just returned from a visit to his birthplace, Clinton, in Oneida county, said his visit had brought home to him the great trend of the population toward the big cities, and had started in him a vein of serious reflection on the consequences of this movement on the race and nation.

"There is a very serious side to this movement," he said. "With a population of 25,000,000 or more now living in the cities we are facing a new set of conditions in the formation of national character. Life in the city tends to greater alertness of mind, to a sharpening of the faculties and greater nervous energy, but at the same time to a strained intensity and refinement of the nervous system which will make a different race of us."

"Why is it that the price of farm lands in Central New York is less than it was thirty to fifty years ago? The market is better, the farmers have a better opportunity to sell their butter, eggs and milk than ever; the railroads run almost to the farmer's door, and still the price of farms is less than it was when you and I were boys. I suppose it is because the trend of life is to the city. It is hard work on the farm, and the farmer's boy looks to the life and bustle of the great cities. Life in the city tends to greater activity of mind, but it also tends to a tension of the nerves which in time will make a different race of us."

"If the strong, self-possessed, self-centered, dominant man is to continue his race he must continue it in contact with the soil. No race of the city bred can perpetuate these qualities, for the nerves and sinews are strengthened and the moral integrity enlarged and deepened by contact with the soil, by the soothing and calming influences of nature."

"We sons of Oneida do well to gather here to recall the memories of our old home, and the best thing about it is that it may lead some of us back to the old life."

"Think of the wretchedness of the children born and bred in the city's streets. If the emblem of this country could be changed I would not substitute for the eagle the wild turkey, as Ben Franklin proposed, but would suggest the homing pigeon as a better bird to venerate."

"Will the Philippines ever pay?" asked Captain Case. Then answering his own question, he said: "Yes. Not immediately, but ultimately. Spanish control never meant progress, and it is difficult to start into action communities that have been stagnant so long. Three-tenths of the best lands are now under cultivation. There are no great highways save those constructed by the Americans."

"The hills and mountains are inlaid with all of the metals, gold, silver, iron, copper, coal, oil and gas. Inexhaustible mines that are absolutely undeveloped. The sides of the hills and mountains are covered with the finest timber that grows, 665 varieties, and when the Americans took control there were in the entire archipelago only two saw mills."

"During the last four years the Americans have done more than was done by the Spanish to bring civilization into the Philippines in the entire three hundred years of their control. We found Manila a vile, foul-smelling, unsanitary city; it is now a clean, sanitary and delightful place of dwelling. In its harbors, vast enough to float the navies of the world, every flag that floats is now to be found."

"It has often been asked why Dewey did not sail away after the battle in Manila harbor. If he had done so he would have turned a city of 300,000 over to the control of a cruel, bloodthirsty, ravening horde, and it would have been pillaged, while the defenceless were put to the sword."

"There was another there who knew the value of the great empire that was waiting to be taken control of. Had Dewey sailed away the other would have gone in and taken possession, and he would have properly excused himself by saying that he was saving the city from a Malay mob. There has been no time since then when our forces could have been withdrawn without the betrayal of our friends in a shameful manner."

Captain Case described the Philippine natives as of Malay origin, with all the Malay faults. He said that the native is cruel to the extreme, false and superstitious. But there are many exceptions, and the general condition is the result of hereditary influences exerted during the last three hundred years. He said that when the Filipino grows to learn that the American promise is given to be kept and not to be broken he becomes an enthusiastic believer in American institutions."

Of the Filipinos under his command not one ever deserted or was ever guilty of a serious infraction of discipline. He said that there are now 150,000 children attending school, and that the laws are being enforced by judges who will not first receive the preliminary bribe."

Captain Case paid a glowing tribute to the American Army of occupation, saying that the one idea of all had been "duty," and that this had not changed in the slightest even under the cruel attacks from the few at home."

### ARMY-CORNELL FENCING BOUT.

The third of the dual fencing meets scheduled at the Military Academy for this season was held on last Saturday afternoon. The Army team, which was composed of Strong, '04, Honeycutt, '04, and Scott, W.R., '04, met the Cornell team, which was represented by Bowman, Blount and Penand. The contest was held in the gymnasium before a very enthusiastic audience, and every bout hotly contested. This is not borne out by the final score, 9 to 0 in favor of the Army, which only goes to prove, however, the peculiarity of fencing contests, i. e., that teams very evenly matched can yet, so far as the final score is concerned, administer a stinging defeat to their only a trifle less expert opponents. Such was the case in the Army-Cornell contest, notwithstanding the fact that the latter team is by far the strongest of those the Army has yet met. The absence of Breckinridge, who was sick in the hospital, was, of course, a serious handicap to the Army team, but Scott proved himself a worthy substitute.

The first bout was between Strong and Bowman, the former last year's intercollegiate champion and the latter winner of this year's junior medal offered by the American Fencers' League. So close was the contest that the judges could not decide, and an extra bout was ordered, which Strong won handily. Honeycutt had no difficulty in defeating Blount, and Scott was successful with Penand.

In the second round Strong was again tied with

Blount, but won the tally for his side in the extra bout ordered. Honeycutt disposed of Penand, and Scott surprised everyone by defeating Bowman.

In the third round Strong overcame Penand and Scott won from Blount by a small margin. The "battle royal," however, was between Honeycutt and Bowman. The latter, the captain of his team, stung by defeat, made most desperate efforts to win. It was a most beautiful sight, exciting even those who did not understand the intricacies of the game, and the audience, in spite of itself, broke forth time and again in enthusiastic applause. Upon the one hand the aggressive and persistent efforts of the captain of a defeated team to wrest at least one leaf of consolation from the crown of the victor; upon the other, the cool, calm and cunning judgment of him who realized his superiority, and who, while he admires the pluck and grit of his adversary, yet proceeds to make assurance doubly sure by accepting every opportunity which insures his victory. At the end of this bout, the most spirited ever fenced here, there were congratulations for victor and vanquished.

The last of the dual contests to be fenced at the Military Academy will be with Yale on Saturday, March 21. Scores up to date are as follows: Army 14, Pennsylvania 2; Army 7, Columbia 2; Army 9, Cornell 0.

### MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

The executive committee of the Military Athletic League, consisting of Col. Geo. R. Dyer, Lieut. Cols. N. B. Thurston, H. H. Treadwell and J. H. Wells, Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Fry, Major R. Edwards, Jr., and Capt. C. I. De Bevoise, have accomplished an immense amount of work for the coming tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York city, and nearly all the many details in connection with the event are completed.

The opening night will be Monday, April 27, and the tournament will continue all the week. The first class of cadets from the U.S.M.A., West Point, it has been decided, are to appear on the opening night, and with other military bodies will prove a great attraction.

Then during the week there will be representatives of the Engineers, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry from the Regular Army. Bluejackets and Marines from the Navy, National Guard and Naval Militia representatives, etc., in various drills and exhibitions, and on the whole, it will be as attractive a tournament as ever given, and in some respects it will eclipse former events. Among the reviewing officers during the week will be Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N.

### SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. Rutherford Corbin, son of Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, adjutant general, U.S.A., and Miss Aramelle L. Lowell, of Bath, Maine, were married at Washington, D.C., March 13.

The engagement is announced of Miss Martha Estes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Estes, of Birmingham, Ala., and sister of Capt. George H. Estes, Jr., 25th Inf., to Lieut. J. L. DeWitt, 20th Inf.

Miss Alice Dorcas Robinson, only daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Robinson, 19th U.S. Inf., was married on March 10 at Fort Morgan, Colorado. The Rev. Mr. Gibson officiated.

Mr. Harry Innes Todd, eldest son of Rear Admiral Chapman C. Todd, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Georgie Chapman, daughter of Mr. Thomas Chapman of Whitehall, Va., were quietly married at Liberty Hall Hotel, Crozet, Va., on March 11. The Rev. J. C. Painter, of the Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. The young couple will reside at the home of the groom's father at Crozet.

Lieut. Carl C. Jones, 30th U.S. Inf., and Miss Jane Black were married at Knoxville, Iowa, March 4.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Lelia Myers, daughter of Mrs. William B. Myers, of Richmond, Va., to John Hill Morgan, who for four consecutive years has represented the 1st Assembly District of Kings County in the State Legislature. Miss Myers is a daughter of the late Major Myers, who was on the staff of Gen. John B. Gordon, of the Confederate Army, in the Civil War. Her mother was a Miss Paul, of Petersburg, Va., and she is related to the Pegrams of Richmond, the Robinsons of Baltimore, and to Major E. T. D. Myers, president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. Miss Myers's only sister married Dr. Richard F. O'Neil, a son of Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, U.S.N.

The engagement is announced of Mr. F. E. Rettenan, auditor for the War Department, to Miss Grace, daughter of Dr. Cavaliere Nicolo Cerri, Italian Consul at Cleveland, Ohio.

### RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Col. John A. Baldwin, 16th U.S. Inf., died on March 15 at the Battle Creek, (Mich.) Sanitarium, of intestinal trouble and general debility contracted during service in the Philippines. He had been an inmate of the sanitarium for more than six months, going there in the hope of recruiting his health soon after his return from Luzon. He was born in Iowa, and was a graduate of New York College and appointed 2d lieutenant in the 9th Infantry by President Grant in 1872. For twenty years he was engaged in frontier service, and took part in many battles with Indians, notably in the fight against the Sioux band at Tongue river, Dakota, in 1873. He was with General Crook in the campaign against Northern Cheyennes and Sioux warriors three years later, and helped chase Geronimo in Arizona during the Apache war. He sailed for the Philippines on March 24, 1899, and was in command of a battalion of the 9th Regiment in the fights at Cavite and Manila, and was complimented for gallantry and efficiency by General Lawton. Promoted to the rank of major June 2, 1899, and transferred to the 22d Infantry, he served under General MacArthur in the campaign from San Fernando to Tarlac. He was promoted lieutenant colonel June 9, 1902, and transferred to the 16th Infantry after his return to this country. Arduous service in the Philippines had broken his health, however, and his death was not unexpected by friends and comrades. He is survived by a widow and two sons. He was a graduate of the School of Application for Army Officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., 1885.

Our New England correspondent writes: "Major and Mrs. Palmer G. Wood have been in Boston during the week on a very sad errand, to take to Arlington the body of their young talented daughter, Daphne Wood, who died recently at the New England Conservatory. They were summoned at Fort Douglas, but did not arrive in season, although Miss Wood was unconscious for some time before her death. It is a particularly sad blow to the family, and is the fourth death since 1898, they hav-

ing lost two sons in the war with Spain and a daughter, all of whom are buried in Arlington. Major Wood has not recovered from the serious accident which befell him early in the winter when he fell from his horse and suffered a fracture of the wrist. Miss Wood was attended by Dr. Walter Cox, U.S.A., of Fort Banks, this by special request of Major Wood by wire. Her death was a shock to the Conservatory pupils and teachers, and to the many friends she has made during her stay. The body was exposed to view some days and presented an unusual appearance, there being no trace of suffering. She was in a casket of white broadcloth and across her heart was her silk Stars and Stripes. There were touching services on Saturday last, and the room was filled with flowers. A decorated harp formed part of the display. Her parents did not arrive until Saturday evening, and departed with the body on Monday."

Mrs. Charles B. Clark, wife of Lieutenant Clark, 6th U.S. Inf., died at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on March 13. Mrs. Clark was Miss Julia Rogers Marvin of Brookline, Mass. Lieutenant Clark, then a student at Tufts College, met her, and their engagement soon followed. When Lieutenant Clark was in the Philippines his wedding day had been named as July 11, 1901, but he found it impossible to obtain a leave and wrote to his prospective bride to that effect, and Miss Marvin resolved to make the trip to the Philippines to have the ceremony performed. Her wedding gown was stolen from the express wagon in which the dressmaker had sent it home, but it was recovered. On reaching San Francisco, General Shafter, who was in command of the Department of California, refused to allow her aboard the transport. Consent was obtained from the War Department, and Miss Marvin joined her fiancé on the day set for the wedding.

James Reilly, of the James Reilly Supply Company, prominent for many years as a manufacturer of shipping supplies in New York City, and an inventor of several marine appliances, died at his home Sunday, March 8, of bronchitis. Mr. Reilly was sixty-four years old, and was born in Ireland, coming to this country while a child. He was a member of the American Museum of Natural History, the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen and the Engineers and Catholic Clubs. He is survived by a widow, two sons, and three daughters.

Capt. William A. Winder, who died of cancer at the Millard Hotel, Omaha, Neb., March 6, aged 80 years won fame on the battlefields of the Mexican and Civil Wars and for eighteen years was agent of the Land Department at the Keesbude Agency, S.D. He was a brother-in-law of Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., and has a son. Comdr. William Winder, U.S.N., who is commander of the Michigan, now stationed at Erie, Pa. He leaves a widow, who is a daughter of ex-Governor Goodwin, of New Hampshire.

The news of the death, in his seventy-fifth year, of Moses Lacy, for many years the messenger for the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, will be received with feelings of no little sadness by naval officers in all parts of the world. Moses Lacy was a marked character in and around the Navy Department for more than thirty years, and during that long period won his way to the respect and sincere liking of all who had the good fortune to encounter this sterling old colored man. Polite without servility, familiar without impertinence, a man of strong personality and of the most incorruptible honesty, Moses Lacy was a veritable "old-timer." He served with Farragut on the old Hartford, and later on board the Franklin with the same famous leader, and was at the bedside of the hero of Mobile Bay when grim death claimed his own. Lacy was buried in Arlington on March 7, under the auspices of Charles Sumner Post, No. 9, G.A.R., and the funeral was attended by a number of the employees of the Navy Department and others with whom the dead veteran had been acquainted. Few men have passed away leaving more sincere mourners.

Dr. Willard S. H. Matthews, one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of Des Moines, Iowa, died in that city Feb. 24 at the home of his mother. Dr. Matthews' death was caused by an illness of four weeks from pneumonia and nervous and other complications. Although still a young man, he had a record for able and distinguished Army service in addition to high rank attained in the practice of his profession in civil life. Dr. Matthews early took a deep interest in National Guard affairs. He entered the Iowa National Guard as assistant surgeon in January, 1894. He served continuously in the Guard from that time on until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. He was commissioned as major and surgeon of the 51st Iowa Regiment May 6, 1898, and accompanied that regiment when it left for San Francisco in June of the same year, and later to the Philippines. Dr. Matthews was soon made sanitary inspector of the camp of the 8th Army Corps at San Francisco. In a short time he had filed a report on the conditions there that compelled attention and practically resulted in the transfer of the troops to the excellent grounds of the Presidio. He was placed in charge of the general hospital at the Presidio, and Oct. 24, 1898, he was made Brigade surgeon of United States Volunteers. He remained in charge of that hospital until September, 1899, when he was ordered to the Philippines, where he served much of the time on General Hall's staff. He saw active service for a number of months, but the climate soon told on him, and in the spring of 1900 he returned to San Francisco. He served for a time on the staff of General Shafter, and was then sent to Fort Snelling, Minn., where he was brigade surgeon on the staff of General Wade. In December, 1900, he resigned from the Service, and at once took up the practice of medicine in Des Moines. Dr. Matthews leaves no relatives but his mother and cousins at Nevada, Iowa. He was warmly devoted to his mother, who for the last three years has been an invalid from the effects of a paralytic stroke.

Surg. Frederick A. Hesler, U.S.N., died at sea of heart disease on March 11, and his remains were carried to Shanghai. Surgeon Hesler had been ill at the Yokohama naval hospital and was recently assigned to duty. He joined the Wilmington at Uraga, near Yokohama. He had been on duty on the Asiatic Station since August, 1900. He was born in Illinois and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy from that State June 3, 1884.

Major Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, U.S.V., who was graduated from the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1841, as second lieutenant, and assigned to the 1st Infantry, died March 18, at his home in New York city from colitis, after an illness of eighteen months. He was much wasted by the disease which had attacked his vigorous constitution. The General was in his eighty-first year. He was a grandson of Alexander Hamilton, and was born in New York July 22, 1822. After graduation he served on the western plains with distinction in conflicts with the Indians. He returned to West Point, where for several years he was an instructor in tactics. He re-



## PERSONALS.

Contract Surg. R. P. Ames is a recent arrival at Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, Fla., for duty.

Mrs. James B. Burbank and Miss Burbank have returned to New York and are at the Everett House.

Col. F. G. Smith, Art. Corps, left Fort Preble, Me., March 16, on a short visit to friends in Washington, D.C.

Comdr. George H. Peters, U.S.N., and Mrs. Peters have left Washington for a short visit to Atlantic City and New York.

Mrs. Cowles, wife of Capt. W. S. Cowles, U.S.N., entertained at a tea on Tuesday, March 17, to meet Mrs. Floyd Griscom.

Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S.N., from the Asiatic Station, visited Rear Admiral Barker at the navy yard, New York, on March 16.

Major R. L. Howze, Porto Rico Regiment, who left San Juan March 3, on a month's leave, is visiting friends at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C.

Miss S. D. Biddle has returned to her home, 1517 L street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from a visit to Fort Monroe, Va., where she has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Barrett, U.S.A.

Lieut. Arthur F. Halpin, 8th U.S. Inf., was a guest at the armory of the 7th N.Y., on the evening during the battalion review, under Lieutenant Colonel Kipp, and greatly enjoyed the ceremonies.

Mrs. Frank D. Baldwin and maid, with Mrs. Williams-Foote and children, have rented a cottage for the spring at Vicksburg, San Bernardino County, California, to await the arrival of their husbands.

It was Capt. John G. McGill, U.S.M.C., who arrived in San Francisco on the Solace on March 14, after a service of nearly three and a half years in China and the Philippines, and not Capt. L. J. McGill, as mentioned in our issue of March 14.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, and party, sailed from New York, March 14, for Porto Rico on the steamer Coamo, to visit the family of Governor Hunt. Mrs. Higginson, wife of Rear Admiral Higginson, U.S.N., was on board the Coamo to greet Miss Roosevelt.

Lieut. I. W. Molony, 14th Inf., whose resignation was accepted "for the good of the Service" to take effect March 14, was retained at Fort Porter, N.Y., when a battalion of his regiment left there recently for the Philippines, his case being then under investigation. It is understood that financial embarrassment was the cause of his resignation.

Deaths among officers of the Army recorded in the A.G.O., between Feb. 15 and March 15, 1903, are as follows: Lieut. Col. John A. Baldwin, 16th Inf., March 15, 1903, at Battle Creek, Mich.; Major William F. Smith, retired, Feb. 28, 1903, at Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. Franklin M. Kemp, Asst. Surg., Feb. 23, 1903, at Nueva Caceras, P.I.; Chaplain John B. McCreery, retired, March 6, 1903, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 2d Lieut. Henry McQuiston, retired, Feb. 13, 1903, at Pasadena, Cal.

"Rear Admiral Norman Von Helderich Farquhar, who is spending the season at the Ponce de Leon with Mrs. Farquhar," the St. Augustine Tatler says, "dates his first service from early in 1861, entering the Navy from Pennsylvania, filling many important positions and rendering distinguished services during the Civil War and since. He commanded the Norfolk Navy Yard during the war with Spain, where many of the important ships and squadrons were equipped for active service, notably the Flying Squadron, commanded by Admiral Schley. Mrs. Farquhar is a very agreeable gentlewoman, bright and entertaining but retiring."

Armee et Marine publishes a picture of Leo Ledermann, a champion swimmer, whose manly breast is so covered with medals from his neck down to his thighs that they look like a warrior's breast plate. He has nearly half a gross in all, or to be exact, 65, as well as they can be counted in such a medley of medals. We have never heard of any man who had more except Frederick Zimmerman, a famous member of a New York schutzen corps. We believe that Zimmerman has some six hundred trophies of one kind or another, so that he could fit out near half a score of such men as Ledermann with medals.

Rear Admiral John Schouler, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Schouler, spent a Saturday and Sunday recently at the Alcatraz, St. Augustine, Fla. The Tatler, of that city, says: "Mrs. Schouler, who, as Miss Hope Day, spent several winters here thirty years ago, treasuring the pleasantest recollections of the friends she made then. She is a gentlewoman of charming personality who has been everywhere and made several short visits here, now promising that the next one shall be longer. Admiral Schouler entered the Navy in 1861 from Massachusetts, and has an enviable record for services rendered his country during the forty intervening years, and is a fine type of an American gentleman broadened by the experiences Navy officers have in foreign waters. They now reside at Indianapolis."

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending March 18: Major G. H. Roach, U.S.A., and Mrs. Roach; Col. W. A. Jones, U.S.A.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A.; Paym. H. L. Robins, U.S.N.; Lieut. Col. Fred. A. Smith, U.S.A., and Miss Smith; Col. E. D. Dimmick, U.S.A.; Mrs. Dimmick and Miss Dimmick; Med. Dir. W. S. Dixon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dixon; Capt. D. DuB. Galliard, U.S.A.; Paym. Stewart Rhodes, U.S.N.; Ensign F. L. Pinney, U.S.N.; Lieut. C. H. Morrow, U.S.A.; Pay Insptr. S. R. Colhoun, U.S.N.; Lieut. James Longstreet, Jr., U.S.N.; Col. W. H. Clapp, U.S.A.; Lieut. Ridley McLean, U.S.N., and Lieut. G. T. Emmons, U.S.N.

Referring to Frank L. Nagle, jr., who was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. a short time since, defeating ten other competitors in a scholarship and physical examination, Men of To-morrow, published at Albany, N.Y., says: "During the four years of his high school military training, he was successful in obtaining a place in five out of a possible six prize drill squads. Young Nagle was always much interested in military instruction, and a careful and willing scholar in that particular line, and his record in the battalion speaks for itself; receiving every year during the four the highest honor obtainable by any member thereof. The second year he received his corporalship, the third his first sergeantship, and the fourth year, the highest honor in the gift of his superiors to bestow, that of senior captain of the battalion, Co. A. Mr. Nagle is the grandson of Gen. James Nagle, of Pennsylvania, who served with distinction and honor both in the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion. He is also a nephew of Brig. Gen. William Auman, of the United States Army, recently retired."

Mrs. A. A. Angur, wife of Major Angur, 29th Inf., is stopping at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lieut. R. B. Powers, U.S.A., should be addressed at Owensboro, Ky.

The address of Capt. J. M. Simms, U.S.R.C.S., retired, is 274 Palmer street, New Bedford, Mass.

Major and Mrs. Hamilton S. Wallace, U.S.A., have taken an apartment at the Irving, 26 Gramercy Park, New York city.

A daughter, May Fitzhugh Brockenbrough Evans, was born to the wife of Lieut. George R. Evans, U.S.N., at New York city, March 9.

Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of Gen. T. M. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. T. Patten, at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, California.

The Rev. Joseph T. McKeon, who was appointed to the Army as a chaplain to date from March 10, is of the Roman Catholic faith. He has received his commission as an officer of the Army.

On the first of June next Capt. C. J. Barclay, U.S.N., will assume command of the naval station at Bremerton, Wash. His detachment from his present duty, Boston Navy Yard, will take place on the 20th of May next.

Mrs. Cooper, wife of Lieut. G. F. Cooper, U.S.N., and Mrs. Leigh, wife of Lieut. R. H. Leigh, U.S.N., entertained a large party of their friends last week at Annapolis at a card party given in Carvel Hall. The guests numbered seventy-five.

Mrs. Arthur Middleton Parker, of South Carolina, mother of Capt. Frank Parker, 15th U.S. Cav., and of Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, 11th U.S. Cav., now in the Philippines, is spending the winter at No. 7 Cooke place, West, Washington, D.C.

Brigadier General Gillespie, U.S.A., Chief of Engineers, who is on a tour of inspection of the coast defenses in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, will, it is expected, visit the naval stations sites at Bahia Honda and Guantanamo, Cuba, to determine what fortifications it is desirable to establish there.

By the will of the late Major Gen. W. J. Sewell, of New Jersey, his estate, which is valued at \$1,358,498, is divided among his widow, Charles Borie, Mrs. Bernhard Courlander, Jr., Capt. R. Sewell, U.S.A., and Miss Sara Sewell. Mrs. Sewell, Capt. W. J. Sewell and the Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Company were named the executors.

The news that Lieut. H. H. Whittlesey, U.S.N., has been detached from the Hancock and directed to report for duty at the Bureau of Navigation will be welcome to a host of friends at the Capital, for during his tour of duty in Washington before and during the Spanish War, Lieutenant Whittlesey became a prime favorite. He will be detailed for duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence.

The appointment of George Dewey, U.S.N., to be Admiral of the Navy, which appears in the Navy nominations this week, was made to correct a slight difference between the wording of Admiral Dewey's commission and the law of 1890, under which it was provided for. The commission of the admiral reads "the Admiral in the Navy," where the law has it "Admiral of the Navy." Accordingly a new commission has been made out for the admiral.

The friends of Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., in the Navy are asking why he should have been passed over in the selection of an officer to command the Norfolk Navy Yard. As he was especially familiar with the Norfolk yard, where he was so long stationed in command of the receiving ship Franklin, and is a conscientious and able officer, this neglect of the Admiral's obvious title to precedence in this matter is somewhat difficult to explain.

Lieut. Harry A. Field, U.S.N., who has been transferred from the naval station at Cavite to the Oregon as the navigating officer, was recently detached from command of the General Alava, and having been ordered to duty at the Cavite station, it was supposed by his friends in the United States that he would be sent home on one of the next trips of the Solace. Mrs. Field has been for some time past in Yokohama, but will probably join her husband in the near future unless in the meantime he should be ordered home.

Considerable criticism has been heard this week of the detachment from duty as the President's physician of Surg. George A. Lung, U.S.N., and his assignment to duty in the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia. Dr. Lung has been the President's physician since Dr. Presley M. Rixey was appointed Surgeon General of the Navy and has made himself exceedingly popular at the White House. It is known that Dr. Lung did not ask to be detached from his duty in Washington, and that the order was not issued by direction of the President. What the reasons for his change in duty so soon after his assignment are not given at the Navy Department. Surgeon General Rixey will act as the President's physician again, and will probably accompany him on his long western trip.

Recent additions to membership in the San Francisco Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., are Capt. Frank B. Andrus, U.S.A., and Capt. H. P. Young, U.S.A. The following transfers to this Commandery are announced: From the Commandery of District of Columbia—Lieut. Col. George Andrews, A.A.G. U.S.A. From the Commandery of New York—Major Carroll Augustine Devol, Q.M., U.S.A.; Capt. Frederick William Fuger, 13th U.S. Inf. A reception and banquet will be held at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, on Monday evening, March 30, 1903, in honor of Companion Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A., the retiring commander of the Department of Columbia, and Companion Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., who is to relieve General Hughes in the command of this Department on April 1, 1903.

In the February number of the Nineteenth Century and After, Miss Maud Pouncefote, the daughter of the late British Ambassador to this country, gives her impressions of Washington, describing it as one of the pleasantest posts at which the nomadic diplomat has to cast his lot, with "its clear blue sky, lovely winter climate, and agreeable, hospitable society." The ease with which an interview can be held with the President, the members of the Cabinet, and the holders of office strikes Miss Pouncefote with surprise. How they get through their current work is a mystery to her, but the result bears good fruit, for things are often settled offhand which in another country would occupy weeks and months. "When, after the long afternoon," says Miss Pouncefote, "the sun sets in its golden southern glory, illuminating all, and best of all, painting the pure white monument with iridescent color, Washington is a place to dream of and never forget." We are glad to learn that the Ambassador's daughter carries home with her to England such pleasant recollections of her life at the American Capital.

signed from the Army as a 1st lieutenant March 31, 1855, to engage in business. For gallant and meritorious conduct at Monterey he received the brevet of 1st lieutenant Sept. 23, 1846, and the brevet of captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at Mil Flores, Mexico, Aug. 13, 1847. At the outbreak of the Civil War he served as a private in the 7th New York for several months until he was appointed lieutenant colonel and military secretary to General Scott, May 9, 1861. He was made colonel and A.D.C. Aug. 7, 1861, and brigadier general of Volunteers Nov. 12 of the same year. He reached the rank of major general of U.S.V. Sept. 17, 1862, and resigned Feb. 27, 1863. After the close of the war he became hydrographer for the Department of Docks. He also wrote "The History of the American Flag." Possessed of considerable wealth, the General devoted much of his time to the pursuit of literature. One of the sorrows of his life was the tragic death of his son, Robert Ray Hamilton, whose body was found in the Northwest under circumstances which indicated murder. Another son, Schuyler Hamilton, survives him. He was twice married. His second wife died five years ago. On account of feeble health he had for many years lived in retirement.

William S. Morse, who had been a coal passer in the U.S. Navy and was discharged for physical disability on the Wabash at the navy yard, Charlestown, Mass., March 14, shot and killed Miss Julia E. Toombs, of Providence, R.I., March 15, while on her way to church about 10:30 a.m. Four shots from a 38 caliber revolver were fired into the back of the unfortunate girl, who died ten minutes later. Morse had previously proposed marriage and had been rejected. He had also been previously confined in a lunatic asylum, and his discharge from the Navy was because of this mental weakness.

Mrs. Columbia Turner Buckley, wife of Thomas W. Buckley and mother of Capt. M. C. Buckley, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., March 13.

Vice Admiral Tyrtoff, Minister of Marine, died at St. Petersburg March 14. He was appointed a Minister in 1896, and energetically started to develop the fleet. It was mainly due to his efforts that orders for building several Russian warships were placed in the United States.

The remains of the late Capt. Robert McGregor, C.E., who died in Manila, Dec. 23, 1903, were interred at the Arlington National Cemetery on the afternoon of Friday, March 13, 1903.

James T. Wildman, formerly an acting assistant paymaster in the Navy, who was honorably discharged in 1865, died at Guilford, Conn., March 11.

Louis H. Blum, brother of the wife of Col. Winfield S. Edgerly, 13th U.S. Cav., died at St. Paul, Minn., March 5.

Mrs. Olivia Shelley, mother of Lieut. James E. Shelley, 11th U.S. Cav., died at Washington, D.C., March 10.

Anna M. Paine, daughter of the late Commander Paine, U.S.N., died at Portland, Me., Feb. 28 last.

Washington despatches tell a story which, if correct, reveals a hitherto concealed feature of the recent Anglo-German combination against Venezuela. It is to the effect that Matos, the able leader of the present revolution in Venezuela, had arranged to organize the Eastern region of Venezuela into a separate republic on the understanding that it should be recognized as such by Great Britain and Germany. The report adds that Mr. Frank B. Loomis, present Acting Secretary of State, learned of this project while he was United States Minister to Venezuela preceding Mr. Bowen, and that when the matter was brought to his attention a few days ago he referred to it incidentally in conversation with the Ambassadors from Great Britain and Germany, both of whom disclaimed any knowledge of it. That either Great Britain or Germany should violate the Monroe Doctrine by interfering with the political affairs of the American continent to the extent of pledging recognition to a republic which had no existence is scarcely conceivable, yet this story is bound to excite renewed speculation as to the real object of the Anglo-German enterprise. The contention that nothing was meant except the collection of a few debts is discounted from the business point of view by the fact that the joint expedition cost considerably more than the amount in dispute. It was freely charged before and during the blockade that the Matos revolution was secretly encouraged and supported by German and British influence. It is evident that a territorial division of Venezuela would have seriously impaired her power to resist the demands of the allied powers. It is equally evident that such a division would have given an immense advantage to the English colony of Trinidad and the Dutch colony of Curacao, inasmuch as they would probably thus have escaped the sur-tax of thirty per cent. which Venezuela has now imposed upon all goods entering her custom houses through those islands. Matos with his revolutionary forces is still in control of Eastern Venezuela. Probably what course would be pursued in the event of Castro's failure to meet his obligations to Great Britain and Germany? What would Great Britain and Germany do? Is the Anglo-German game played out, or only temporarily suspended, awaiting an opportunity? Is the little joker still hidden in the deck, and if so is it a higher trump than the Monroe Doctrine?

The New York Sun says: "The death of William A. Winder in Omaha on March 6 recalls a remarkable family history. Mr. Winder served in the 3d Artillery from 1848 to 1866, gaining his captaincy in May, 1861, possibly as the result of his father's resignation of his commission of major of that same regiment. The son served in the Northern Army during the war; the father, John H. Winder, entered the Confederate service, and became noted as the commanding officer of the Andersonville prison pen. Captain Winder's grandfather was an officer of the Regular Army during the War of 1812; his son is now a lieutenant commander in the Navy." The grandfather, Wm. Henry Winder, served from March 16, 1812, to June 1, 1815, as lieutenant colonel, 16th Infantry, colonel, 14th Infantry, and brigadier general; also as adjutant general and inspector general. John Henry Winder was graduated from the Military Academy in 1820, and served in the Artillery until his resignation, Aug. 31, 1823. He was reappointed April 2, 1827, to the 1st Artillery, and served gallantly in the War with Mexico, rising to the rank of major and brevet lieutenant colonel. He again resigned in April, 1861, this time to cast his lot with the Confederacy, in whose service he received the rank of brigadier general. He died Feb. 7, 1865. The Winders are a Maryland family, though Comdr. Wm. Winder was appointed from New Hampshire.



Miss Gardiner is visiting her cousin, Lieut. Col. Walter Scribner Schuyler at Fort Myer, Va.

Miss Cooks, of 10 East Madison street, Baltimore, is the guest of Mrs. W. S. Crosley, at 1870 California avenue, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. George H. Kearney, U.S.N., who has been promoted captain, vice Lillie, retired, entered the Service Oct. 10, 1896, being appointed from New York.

Surg. George A. Lung, U.S.N., who has been detailed as the President's physician is to shortly be detached for duty at Philadelphia as executive officer of the naval hospital at League Island.

Among those in the old royal box at the Olympia in London, England, during a performance of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show on March 14, were Capt. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., the Naval Attaché of the American Embassy, and Mrs. Clover.

Friends of Colonel and Mrs. Vose will be pleased to know that their son, Mr. Robert E. Vose, a 1903 Cornell man, who has been so alarmingly ill with typhoid, is very much better. The young man enjoys daily visits from his mother at the Infirmary, Ithaca, N.Y.

Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, since his return from an extensive tour of inspection to posts in the South, is kept very busy with his official and social matters. Not the least of them is his inspection and review of National Guard regiments, as the General is in great request for such purposes.

Mrs. Robert Harman Patterson, of Fort Warren, Boston, Mass., who has been passing the winter months in Savannah, Ga., is paying a short visit at 2111 I street, Washington. From there Mrs. Patterson goes to visit her cousin, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, of 22 Park avenue, New York city.

Lieut. W. S. Crosley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crosley were the guests of Major Hanson, president of the Ocean Steamship Company, in a private car party to attend the launching of the new City of Macon, at Chester, Pa., on Saturday last. Major Hanson and the remainder of the party are from Macon, Ga., Mrs. Crosley's former home.

The following officers of the Marine Corps have successfully passed their examinations for promotion to the next higher grade: Lieut. Col. George F. Elliott and Majors William P. Biddle, Charles H. Lauchheimer, Thomas C. Prince and Littleton W. T. Waller. These officers of the Pay Corps of the Navy have qualified for promotion to the higher grade: Paymasters John A. Mudd, George W. Simpson and Harry R. Sullivan.

Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M., U.S.A., who has been on duty in New Orleans, La., for some two years, has been ordered to sail from San Francisco April 15, for duty in the Philippines. The New Orleans Picayune, referring to the orders of Captain Hunt says: "The many friends of Captain Hunt are loath to see him go. He came to this post two years ago this coming June. He is the father of polo at New Orleans, and has been the moving spirit in the game since his arrival. He is a member of several clubs, and has taken an active part in many public functions since his domicile here."

A correspondent at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., says: "Looking over the JOURNAL I see an article on 'Pooh-bahs'; I think I can go that article a few better. How is this: 2d Lieut. Charles C. Burt, 80th Co., C.A., is by the post orders detailed as ordnance, signal, range, engineer and summary court officer, officer in charge of post gardens, officer in charge of post schools and officer in charge of athletics, and in addition to these few duties he is detailed as assistant to the quartermaster and commissary officer, and is also post adjutant, librarian and post treasurer, making in all thirteen offices he fills in addition to his company duties."

President Roosevelt's coming tour of the country, as far West as the Pacific coast, is to occupy sixty-six days and cover 13,833 miles. Leaving Washington on April 1, the President will visit twenty-two States and Territories before returning on June 5. Secretary Shaw, Secretary Moody, Secretary Hitchcock and perhaps one or two other members of the Cabinet will be with him during different parts of the journey. Secretary Root was to have accompanied the President on his visit to Yellowstone Park, but a press despatch states that on account of pressure of public business he will be unable to do so. It is the President's purpose to leave all except the members of his immediate party and enter the Yellowstone Park accompanied only by John Burroughs, the naturalist, probably Surgeon General Rixey, his physician, and Major Pitcher. He will spend about sixteen days in the park region, and it is believed expects to do some shooting outside the park limits. The President will leave the Yellowstone April 24, and after visiting St. Louis to witness the dedication of the Exposition on April 30, will go on to the Pacific coast and will be in San Francisco May 14. A boat trip on Puget Sound has been arranged for May 23, and the President and probably Secretary Moody will visit the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton before again turning eastward. The itinerary already arranged provides for stops and speeches at one hundred and thirty-four cities and towns.

A delightful reception was held in Washington, D.C., a few days since by the Army and Navy Chapter, D.A.R., which is composed entirely of wives and daughters of Army and Navy officers. The reception took place at the home of Mrs. Middleton, widow of Rear Admiral Edward Middleton, U.S.N. Mrs. David Smith, the regent, was unable to be present, owing to illness. The receiving party consisted of Mrs. George W. Baird, vice regent of the chapter; Mrs. Herschel Main, district regent, and Mrs. Middleton. After all the company joined in singing "America" a short paper was read by Mrs. Stacey Potts, giving the origin of Chapter day, March 10, 1776, when the Army and Navy first successfully co-operated against the British. A musical program under the direction of Mrs. Henry Romeyn, wife of Major H. Romeyn, U.S.A., was then rendered by the following artists, who most kindly volunteered their services to make the occasion still more enjoyable: Mr. William Graham, baritone; Miss Richard Root of Philadelphia, contralto; Prof. Anton Kasper, violinist, accompanied on the piano by Miss Nina Romeyn; Mrs. Celestine Domingos of Porto Rico, pianist; and Miss Mary Leech, a Washington girl now living in New York, who rendered coon songs with banjo accompaniment. After the music a collation was served, the decorations in the dining room being white azaleas and flags. Mrs. Marshall L. Ludington presided at the frappe, and Mrs. George M. Sternberg at the coffee urn. Among those present were the Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling and wife, Capt. George W. Baird, U.S.N.; Brig. Gen. George M. Sternberg, Gen. and Mrs. Frank Wheaton, Major and Mrs. E. A. Edwards, Mrs. Henry Romeyn, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Hayden, Miss De Kraft, Mr. and Mrs. I. Winston, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Mrs. Draper, some of the national board of the D.A.R. and the officers of the District chapters.

Capt. F. A. Cook and P. F. Harrington, U.S.N., were nominated to be rear admirals on March 19.

Mrs. Charles Beresley Ewing, wife of Major Ewing, Medical Corps, U.S.A., is visiting in Washington.

Lieut. J. O. Mauborgue, 6th Inf., who has been visiting in New York, left this week for Fort Leavenworth.

Archibald L. Parsons, of New Hampshire, was nominated to be a civil engineer in the Navy on March 19.

Army officers lately registering in New York were Major J. F. Guilfoyle, Grand Hotel; Capt. F. S. Foltz, Imperial.

Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S.A., who is pleasantly located at Oswego, N.Y., celebrated his sixty-fourth birthday on March 18.

Medical Inspector F. B. Stephenson, U.S.N., and family are spending a few weeks in Washington, D.C., at 1728 Q street, N.W.

Col. H. H. Adams, 5th Inf., under recent promotion, changes station from Fort Logan, Colo., to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

The friends of Mrs. Melville S. Jarvis will be glad to hear that she is improving, after a long illness, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Major General Chaffee, U.S.A., will review the 71st New York, Colonel Bates, at the armory of the 7th on Tuesday evening, April 24.

Mrs. Caperton, wife of Lieutenant Commander Caperton, U.S.N., has been in New York on a short visit and has returned to Washington, D.C.

Gen. Francis Fessenden, U.S.A., reached his sixty-fourth birthday on March 18. He is spending the winter at 73 Deering street, Portland, Me.

Major W. A. Mann, 14th Inf., has reported for duty in the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, and is living at 1742 P street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Lieut. F. L. Buck, Art. Corps, goes, under recent assignment, to duty at Fort Getty, S.C., on the staff of Col. Chas. Morris, commanding the Artillery District of Charleston.

Major R. H. Patterson, A.C., commander of Fort Warren, commanded the Regular troops which formed part of the escort to Lieutenant General Miles in Boston on the Evacuation Day parade, March 17.

We tender our old friend Col. W. R. Smedberg, U.S.A., our congratulations on his sixty-fourth birthday, March 19. He is, as he has been for some years past, residing at 1611 Larkin street, San Francisco.

General Roe will review the 1st Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y., Captain Erlendson, at the Central Park Riding Academy, on Thursday evening, March 26, and an exhibition of horsemanship and signalling will be given.

Col. J. M. J. Sanno, 18th Inf., has been temporarily in Denver, Col., commanding the Department of the Colorado during the absence of General Funston in Washington, D.C., who soon leaves for Vancouver Barracks.

Rear Admiral Purnell F. Harrington, U.S.N., relinquished duty at the navy yard, New York, on March 16, in order to assume his new duties as commandant of the navy yard at Norfolk, Va. Capt. Thomas Perry has assumed duty as captain of the New York yard, vice Harrington.

Lieutenant Commander Potts, U.S. Naval Attaché at Rome, Italy, has obtained permission to visit the naval stations at Naples, Castellamare, and Spezia. Ambassador Meyer has obtained permission from the Italian Government for the American squadron to make a long stay at Naples.

The Secretary of the Navy has preferred charges of scandalous conduct to the destruction of good morals against Geo. H. Edds, chief commissary storekeeper at the naval station, Newport, R.I. The specifications allege that Edds took a commission of one cent a pound on the coffee bought by him for the naval apprentices, and a commission of 3 per cent. on other supplies, besides receiving commissions in kind from some dealers.

The President on March 19 announced the selection of the following members of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy: D. B. Henderson, of Iowa; George F. Baxter, of Colorado; Col. Asbury Coward, president of the South Carolina Military Institute; Joseph G. Darlington, of Philadelphia; William A. Pew, jr., of Boston; the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stiles, of St. Thomas's Church, New York, and J. G. Schmidlapp, of Cincinnati.

Lieutenant General Miles, at the Evacuation Day dinner on March 17, spoke of a dollar which he earned while working in Boston before the Civil War, and which he deposited for safekeeping in a bank near the City Hall. He did not think of it for forty-five years, but his present trip brought it to mind. The officials of the Five-Cent Savings Bank were asked about the matter, and, looking over their books, found that the dollar is still there. It was said at the bank that if General Miles would call they would be glad to give the dollar back to him. Unfortunately for him, however, no deposit of less than \$3 draws interest.

Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, has announced that it was practically settled that he would pay an official visit to the United States in September next. He said he looked forward to the trip with great pleasure. It would be a return of many visits paid to England by American officers. He only awaited the consent of the Government, which might be expected in a few days. The announcement came in response to an invitation from the Pilgrims' Club of New York to visit that city in August, and was made on March 18 at a luncheon given by the Pilgrims' Club of London, of which Lord Roberts is honorary president.

With reference to the acceptance of the resignation of 2d Lieut. Isaac W. Molony, 10th U.S. Inf., by the President for the good of the Service, a Washington despatch states: "Lieutenant Molony was under orders to proceed to the Philippines when he became involved in certain alleged questionable financial transactions. Charges were preferred against him, and his trial by court-martial was under consideration when he resigned. The President accepted the officer's resignation in order to avoid the scandal and expense of court-martial proceedings. Lieutenant Molony is a native of Ohio, and began his military service at the outbreak of the Spanish War as a private in the 1st Ohio Cavalry. He was subsequently made 1st lieutenant in the 49th U.S.V. Infantry, and was honorably mustered out in June, 1901. He was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 49th Regular Infantry, 'at large,' in February, 1901, and was transferred to the 2d Infantry in September last. His troubles occurred, it is said, while serving at Columbus Barracks, Ohio."

Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, 25th Inf., present commander at Fort Niobrara, Neb., in a recent letter to Charles

Kingsbury Miller on the misuse of the national flag, among other things says: "There are many who are ignorant of the fact that Congress has not, by federal legislation, declared the desecration of the American flag a punishable misdemeanor. We of the 25th Regiment of Infantry, U.S.A., believe that it is the duty of our national Congress to pass an act making the wilful, or malicious, or commercial misuse of the national colors or any pattern or imitation thereof, or as a trademark or label upon goods, wares or merchandise, or by attaching such trademark or advertisement upon the national flag, a punishable misdemeanor. Personally, I know that petitions to this effect and resolutions to this effect have been presented annually, asking for federal legislation upon this subject for the past eight years, only to be referred to a committee in whose possession the proposed flag bills thereafter slumbered. The absence of statutory law prohibiting the misuse of the flag is more than regrettable; it is humiliating. There should be a federal law to protect the national flag from improper use or public abuse."

Major and Mrs. Rolfe gave an afternoon tea at San Diego, Cal., March 4, which was quite the social event of the week. The dining room was decorated with red for the Army. The hall was made attractive with the American flag, set off with decorations in red and yellow. The parlor was decorated with red, yellow and blue, intertwined, in honor of the Army and Navy, while the other decorations were in yellow. Mrs. Rolfe was assisted in receiving by Miss Frederica Earle, Miss Lena Sefton, Miss Leesh and Miss Popenhusen, the latter being guests of Miss Sefton. Those who assisted at the table were Miss Clark, Miss Marguerita Earle, Miss Gerichten, Miss Pauley, Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Masteller. Nearly all of the officers of the Adams, Mohican and Bear were present, including Mr. Hambleton, of the Bear; Mr. Graham, Mr. Scholfield and Brown, of the Adams; Mr. Dufrees, Mr. Church, Dr. Parker and Lieut. and Mrs. Kountz, of the Mohican. Other guests included Dr. and Mrs. Kneeder, Major and Mrs. Maylan, Col. and Mrs. Vogdes, Capt. and Mrs. Maize, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Messrs. Sprigg, Douglas, Vroom, Bailey and Hill; Miss Sefton, the Misses Earle, Miss Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Masteller, Miss Pauley, Miss Gerichten, Miss Merchant, Miss Ladd, Mrs. Shirley, Mrs. Fiske, Major Hess.

## THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief—Theodore Roosevelt, President.

Secretary of War—Elliott Root.

Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.

Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

Adjutant General—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

### ORGANIZATION OF GENERAL STAFF.

G.O. 35, MARCH 20, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

The following important General Order 35 of March 20 was promulgated from War Department: A board of officers to consist of Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Major Gen. John C. Bates, Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, and Major Henry A. Greene, Infantry, A.A.G., is appointed to meet in Washington, D.C., March 30, to recommend the detail of forty-two officers from the Army at large, including existing Staff Corps, and Departments, and Laus, to complete the first organization, exclusive of general officers, of the General Staff, as constituted by section 3 of the act approved Feb. 14, 1903. The board will be governed by the probable aptitude and efficiency of officers as established by records. No applications, recommendations, letters, except those submitted through the proper military channels to the Adjutant General of the Army, will be considered by the board. The Adjutant General will transmit to the board efficiency records of all officers now on the active service, who are graduates of service schools or have distinguished themselves either in campaign or by the performance of administrative or other special service, or who are specially recommended by superior officers. The board will have access to records of all officers, and will have authority to call for additional papers or evidence in any particular case. Members will be sworn to perform their duties impartially and without favor or affection. Vacancies occurring in the General Staff Corps, after its organization, will be filled upon the recommendation of a permanent board, consisting of the Chief of Staff and the three senior officers of the General Staff Corps on duty at the War Department, operating in a similar manner. In order to avoid having the initial details of the General Staff Corps terminate at the same time, the board will recommend what proportion of officers of each grade are to be relieved at the end of two, three and four years respectively, the designation of individual officers by name to be so relieved being left for future determination. The junior member of the board will record its proceedings.

S.O., MARCH 19, H.Q.A.

Rowland B. Ellis, 13th Cav., report to Lieut. Col. Geo. S. Grimes, A.C., San Francisco, for professional examination only for promotion.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, N.Y., for examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. Charles F. Robe, 9th Inf.; Major Frank B. Jones, 9th Inf.; Capt. John M. Sigworth, 9th Inf.; Contract Surg. John A. Rafter, and 1st Lieut. Clifton C. Kinney, 9th Inf. 2d Lieut. Herbert L. Evans, 9th Inf., will report to Col. Charles F. Robe.

Second Lieut. Walter Harvey, 16th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. James Regan, 9th Inf., at New York, for examination for promotion.

Second Lieut. Joseph W. Lacour, 16th Inf., will report to Col. Butler D. Price, 16th Inf., at Fort McPherson, for examination for promotion.

The following officers will report to Col. Jacob Kline, 21st Inf., at Fort Snelling, for examination for promotion: 2d Lieut. John B. Shuman, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William F. Kitts, 21st Inf.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Monterey, Cal., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. Henry C. Ward, 15th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Edward B. Pratt, 15th Inf.; Major William J. Stephenson, surg.; Major William Lassiter, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank C. Baker, asst. surg., and 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Watkins, 15th Inf. 2d Lieut. Charles G. Lawrence, 15th Inf., will report to Col. Henry C. Ward.

Second Lieut. Charles S. Frank, 21st Inf., to Washington Barracks for treatment.

Second Lieut. James P. Castleman, 2d Cav., at own request is transferred to 14th Cav.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Snelling for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. Jacob Kline, 21st Inf.; Major Hunter Liggett, 21st Inf.; Capt. George A. Skinner, asst. surg.; Capt. Herman Hall, 21st Inf.; Contract Surg. James Reagles; 1st Lieut. George D. Freeman, jr., 21st Inf.

Major Leonard A. Lovering, 29th Inf., detailed for service and to fill vacancy in Inspector General's Department.

Major Leonard A. Lovering, I.G., will report to commanding general, Division of Philippines, for duty.

Capt. William Kelly, jr., 9th Cav., assigned to duty as associate professor of modern languages at the U.S. Military Academy.



Leave for three months is granted Col. William C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg. Gen.

A board of medical officers to consist of Col. Calvin Dewitt, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Major Louis A. La Garde, Surg.; Major Henry P. Birmingham, Surg.; Major James D. Glennan, Surg.; Capt. Carl R. Darnall, Asst. Surg., is appointed to meet at Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., April 15, for the examination of candidates for admission to Medical Corps of Army.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion in the Army, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of March 14, page 686, were all confirmed by the Senate on March 12.

#### Nominations confirmed March 12.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Col. Charles F. Humphrey, assistant quartermaster general, to be quartermaster general, with the rank of brigadier general for a period of four years, vice Ludington, appointed major general.

##### Signal Corps.

To be majors.

Capt. Benjamin F. Montgomery, to be chief of the Telegraph and Cipher Bureau of the Executive Office, with rank of major, from March 13, 1903.

Capt. Frank Greene, from March 2, vice Thompson, promoted.

Capt. Samuel Raber, from March 2, to fill original vacancy.

Capt. George O. Squier, from March 2, to fill original vacancy.

##### Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. Charles S. Frank, 21st Inf., to be first lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1903, vice Wheeler, 23d Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Fred Bury, 1st Inf., to be first lieutenant, Jan. 28, 1903, vice Carroll, 1st Inf., drowned at sea.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate on March 17.

Second Lieut. Charles S. Frank, 21st Inf., to be first lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1903, vice Wheeler, 23d Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Fred Bury, 1st Inf., to be first lieutenant, Jan. 28, 1903, vice Carroll, 1st Inf., drowned at sea.

#### CIRCULAR 5, MARCH 17, DEPT. OF EAST.

Publishes a communication from the A.G.O. relative to certificates of disability for the discharge of enlisted men which says:

"The attention of the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army has been called to the incomplete manner in which certificates of disability for the discharge of enlisted men under A.G.O., Form No. 12, are being presented to this office. The said form (A.G.O., No. 12) was intended to be so complete as to do away with the notes one and two on the prior form (A.G.O., No. 31), which made it obligatory upon the soldier's immediate commander to obtain evidence from 'any officer,' 'as the surgeon in charge of the hospital,' etc., etc. It is specially noted that the 7th line of the new form, 'recommended for discharge on account of—' is usually filled out with the words 'surgeon's certificate of disability' instead of stating the ascertained disability for which the discharge is recommended. In the same manner the requirements on lines 15, 16, and 17, appear to be generally ignored. Inasmuch as the certificates do not reach this office until after the men have left the Service, it is quite impossible to ascertain the facts necessary to complete the record. The Lieutenant General Commanding the Army, therefore, directs that the close attention of all officers concerned be called to the necessity of so important a paper as the certificate upon which soldiers are discharged from the Service being fully complete in all respects, and that the department commander exercise a thorough supervision over such certificates before ordering the discharge."

#### CIRCULAR 11, MARCH 19, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Veterinarians, not being officers appointed or commissioned by the President, are excluded from the benefit of the act of June 30, 1902 (published in G.O. No. 68, July 5, 1902, from this office), allowing 10 per cent. increase for foreign service to commissioned officers.

We give the syllabus of this decision, omitting the text of the decision. In this the Comptroller says:

"The officers described in this act as entitled to the 10 per cent. increase of pay for foreign service are commissioned officers. The officers described in the previous acts of May 26, 1900 (31 Stat., 211), and March 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 903), providing for increase of pay for foreign service, were not so limited. In my decision of Feb. 13, 1901 (7 Comp. Dec., 413), it was held that a veterinarian of the first class, provided for by the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat., 977), was an officer of the Army within the meaning of the act of May 26, 1900, which authorized the 10 per cent. increase of pay for officers serving beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union, etc. The act of March 2, 1901, being the same as the act of May 26, 1900, said decision governed the payment of the increase of pay under that act as well. The qualifying word 'commissioned' did not appear in either the act of May 26, 1900, or March 2, 1901, but first appears in the act of June 30, 1902. A commissioned officer is one appointed or commissioned by the President. A veterinarian is not appointed by the President but by the Secretary of War, and he is discharged by the Secretary of War. He has no regular rank. He is borne on the regimental returns below commissioned officers. He is an officer of the Army within the meaning of certain laws, but he is not a commissioned officer. I am of the opinion that the limitation placed on the word 'officers' in the act of June 30, 1902, precludes the payment of the 10 per cent. increase pay for foreign service to veterinarians from and after June 30, 1902. You are not, therefore, authorized to pay Veterinarian Wm. P. Hill, 12th U.S. Cav., as claimed by him."

#### CIR. 268, MARCH 12, PAYM. GEN. OFFICE.

1. The amendment to Army Regulations 1447 and 1447½ (Paymaster's Manual, 34, 35, 36), as printed in G.O. No. 28, A.G.O., 1903, are very important and must be strictly observed. Should it be evident that an officer has not complied with the regulations the paymaster will decline payment and indorse his reasons therefor across the face of the rejected voucher. Any account paid in disregard of these amended regulations will be suspended in the account of the paymaster who pays it. Attention is invited to the following decision:

"When there is conclusive evidence that an account has been assigned before it is actually due, payment can not properly be made to assignee, even though it may be absolutely certain that the United States will not be called upon to pay the account a second time. (Vol. 2, Digest 2d Comp., 746)."

When an officer is on leave the paymaster will in all cases require the original leave order on which to in-

dorse payment in accordance with Army Regulations 1446 (Paymaster's Manual, 464), and 1447, and will return it to the officer after indorsement. He will also note on the voucher that he has made such indorsement on the original leave order. Certified copies of leave orders will not be accepted for this purpose. When an officer receives his first payment after returning from leave the paymaster will require him to exhibit his leave order.

2. Changes of Figures on Pay Rolls—Officers of the Pay Department will hereafter be governed by the following rule of the Auditor for the War Department dated Feb. 13, 1903:

"All vouchers showing changes in figures will be suspended hereafter, unless it be shown that the changes were made before payment and the actual amount paid the soldier be separately certified by the mustering officer or commanding officer of the company."

3. Settlement of accounts of Army officers, under act approved March 3, 1903, G.O. No. 24, A.G.O., 1903:

Officers of the Pay Department, Regular or Volunteer, who would be beneficiaries under this act, will apply to the Paymaster General of the Army for the removal of suspensions charged in their accounts between April 21, 1898, and July 9, 1901, embodying in their applications their reasons for removals, accompanied by evidence showing why the suspensions should be removed.

By authority of the Secretary of War:

A. E. BATES, Paymaster General, U.S.A.

#### G.O. 31, MARCH 14, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, and in substitution of General Orders, No. 133, Dec. 31, 1902, from this office, the following rules and regulations will be observed in procuring and accounting for submarine mining property:

Requisitions from Artillery officers for submarine mining property will be sent to the commandant of the School of Submarine Defense, who will consolidate them and forward them to the Chief of Artillery. These requisitions when approved by the Chief of Artillery will be referred to the Chief of Ordnance, U.S. Army, who will then direct their purchase in accordance with law and regulations.

Requisitions will be made in duplicate on Ordnance form (22a) and forwarded quarterly. Special requisitions will be made only in case of emergency.

Only material designed strictly for submarine defense will be supplied; and if articles are needed for this purpose not listed in the Torpedo Manual they will be fully described and the necessity therefor fully stated in the column of remarks.

Prices ruling in the vicinity of the post will be given when known.

The property will be accounted for on a separate semi-annual return (Form 10) to the Chief of Ordnance by the submarine mining officer, and the quarterly statement (Form 33a) showing the stores on hand will be forwarded through each Artillery district commander to the Chief of Artillery direct.

The property will be turned over to the Ordnance Department and the proper receipts and invoices exchanged so that it may be taken up on the return for the half year ending June 30, 1903.

The separate return (Form 10, semi-annual return of submarine mining property) with headings properly printed, is now in course of preparation, together with Form 33a, and will be issued in time for the rendering of the return for the half year referred to in the previous paragraph.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

#### G.O. 32, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes the Sundry Civil Appropriation act.

#### G.O. 33, MARCH 19, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

I. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The certificate on pay vouchers of contract and contract dental surgeons as to the correctness and justness of the accounts will hereafter be waived.

2. In view of the fact that by act of Congress dated March 2, 1903, contract and contract dental surgeons serving in Alaska, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico are given equal privileges with officers in transferring their pay accounts, paragraphs 1447 and 1447½ of the Regulations (G.O., No. 28, March 12, 1903, from this office) will be applicable to them; but in all cases the months for which accounts have been transferred will, in conformity with paragraph 1459 of the Regulations, be indorsed on the contract either by a paymaster or the commanding officer, who will also indorse on each voucher "Transfer noted on contract (signature)," and such accounts will not be paid unless so indorsed.

II. The following having been received from the War Department is published for the information of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, March 17, 1903. The United States having acquired the west half, the west half of the east half, the west half of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and the west five acres of the south half of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section fifteen, and the north half of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-two, all in township seventy-seven north, range twenty-four, west of the fifth principal meridian, in Warren County, Iowa, containing 525 acres, more or less, as the site for a target range for the post of Fort Des Moines, Iowa, the same is hereby announced as a Military reservation.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

#### G.O. 34, MARCH 7, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes the following acts of Congress:

I—Act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

II—Act authorizing the settlement of the accounts of officers of the Army.

III—Act for the relief of G. A. Detchemendy.

IV—Act authorizing the promotion of Major W. C. Gorgas, surgeon, U.S. Army.

V—Act authorizing the Secretary of War to locate a right of way for the P. V. and Y. Railway Company through the Vancouver Barracks Military Reservation.

VI—Act authorizing the President to appoint K. J. Hampton captain and quartermaster, U.S. Army.

VII—Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

#### G.O. 36, MARCH 10, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes the following act of Congress:

I—An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

#### G.O. 39, MARCH 12, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

I—By direction of the Secretary of War, General Or-

ders, No. 67, May 15, 1900, from this office, is revoked, and the following instructions relative to making repairs to the armament of the various fortifications along the seacoast are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Whenever the armament of the seacoast fortifications, or part thereof, are in need of the services of skilled mechanics of the Ordnance Department the ordnance officers of forts are authorized, with the approval of their post commanders, to communicate directly with the officers of the Ordnance Department designated below, who have been instructed to comply with requests to furnish the necessary mechanics and materials. For this purpose applications will be made as follows, viz:

For the fortifications of the New England coast down to and including New London, Conn., to the armament officer, Northern Armament District, Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.

For the fortifications of New York Harbor (excepting those on Sandy Hook), Delaware River, Baltimore, Washington and Hampton Roads to the armament officer, Central Armament District, Army Building, New York City, New York.

For the fortifications on Sandy Hook to the armament officer, Sandy Hook Armament District, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J.

For the fortifications of the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Wilmington, N.C., to Galveston, Tex., both inclusive, to the armament officer, Southern Armament District, Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.

For the fortifications of the Pacific coast to the armament officer, Western Armament District, Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.

II—By direction of the Secretary of War, the requirements of so much of paragraph 41, page 17, General Orders, No. 132, Dec. 31, 1902, from this office, as relates to steel scabbard in dull-finished nickel for the use of all officers with the service uniform are suspended until further orders.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

#### CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

##### G.O. 30, MARCH 12, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 223 and 224 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

223. The flag of the President shall consist of a blue ground with the official coat of arms of the United States, as determined by the State Department, in the center, and shall be of the dimensions prescribed for the admiral's flag No. 1, 30.50 feet hoist, 14.40 feet fly.

224. The headquarters flag of the President shall be of scarlet silk, 6 feet 6 inches fly and 4 feet on the pole, which shall be 30 feet long, including ferrule and head. The head shall consist of a globe, 3 inches in diameter, surmounted by an American eagle, alert, 4 inches high. In each of the four corners shall be a five-pointed white star. The points of these stars lie in the circumference of an imaginary circle of 2½ inches radius. The centers of these imaginary circles, which coincide with the centers of these stars, are 9 inches from the short sides and 7 inches from the long side of the color. In the center of the color shall be a large fifth star, also of five points, which lie in the circumference of an imaginary circle of 16½ inches radius. The center of this circle is the point of intersection of the diagonals of the color. The re-entering angles of this large star lie in the circumference of an imaginary circle of 5 inches radius with the same center as before. Inside of the star thus outlined is a parallel star, separated from it by a band of white, 1½ inches wide. This inner star forms a blue field, upon which is the official coat of arms of the United States as determined by the State Department, the device being located by placing the middle point of the line dividing the chief from the paleways of the escutcheon upon the point of intersection of the diagonals of the color, and thus coinciding with the center of the larger star. On the scarlet field around the larger star are other white stars, one for each State equally scattered in the re-entering angles, and all included within the circumference of a circle of 19½ inches radius, whose center is the center of the large star. The design, letters, figures and stars are to be embroidered in silk, the same on both sides of the color. The edges of the color are to be trimmed with knotted fringe, of silver and gold, 3 inches wide, and one cord (having two tassels) 8 feet 6 inches long and made of red, white and blue silk intermixed.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

In our last issue we published a number of changes in the Army Regulations, given in G.O. 28, March 12, H.Q.A. Below will be found par. 156 and 867 which were among those we did not publish in full, and which may be found of interest:

156. In time of peace a soldier serving in the second year or first six months of the third year of his first enlistment may apply to the Adjutant General of the Army through military channels for the privilege of purchasing his discharge, but such application will not be entertained unless based on satisfactory reasons fully set forth by the applicant and verified by the officer forwarding the application, nor unless accompanied by a statement of the soldier's immediate commanding officer showing the condition of his accounts. If such application be granted the purchase price will be entered on the final statements as an item due the United States. When the purchase money has been received the company commander will immediately forward the same to a paymaster for deposit in accordance with the requirements of par. 1547, and will send the paymaster general the usual notification thereof; after the receipt of the certificate of deposit he will note the amount on the final statements, thus showing the total credit of the soldier. A soldier once discharged by purchase will not be granted that favor a second time. A soldier serving in a second or any other enlistment, but not receiving continuous service or re-enlisted pay, is not debarred from discharge by purchase. The price for the first month of the second year will be \$120, and will be \$5 less in each succeeding month for the period during which purchase may be authorized.

867. In the distribution of general orders and circulars from the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, division and department commanders are furnished such number of copies as they may deem necessary to supply all the officers on duty at their headquarters and a surplus number to meet special demands.

Commanding officers of posts are furnished one copy of each general order or circular for personal file, one for post file, four for each troop of Cavalry, company of Infantry and Coast Artillery, five for each battery of Field Artillery (one for the personal file of each officer and the other for the company file), and fifteen copies for regimental field officers and the post staff (excepting the surgeon and quartermaster, who are supplied through their respective staff departments).

Commanding officers of regiments serving at military posts are furnished five copies for the regimental files in addition to the number furnished them as post commanders. When a regiment is serving in the field seventy copies are furnished regimental headquarters, one copy each for battalion commanders and battalion adjutants, four copies for companies, and remaining number for colonel, staff and surplus.

Officers of the staff department are furnished copies through the chiefs of their respective departments.

Special Orders.—Seven full copies of special orders are furnished to the headquarters of each military division and department. These are intended for the department commander, adjutant general, inspector general, judge advocate, chief quartermaster, chief commissary



and chief surgeon. The chief paymaster is furnished a copy through the paymaster general of the Army.

Extracts of special orders are furnished to all concerned only, either direct or through the immediate commander.

#### SHOULD READ ORDERS.

**CIRCULAR 2, JAN. 17, 1903, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.**  
The following copy of endorsement from these headquarters is furnished for the information of officers serving in this Division. Regimental commanders and commanding officers of other organizations will see that a copy is furnished officers of their respective organizations:

7th Indorsement.

"Headquarters Division of the Philippines, Manila, P.I., Jan. 16, 1903.

"Respectfully returned to... who will settle the enclosed bill for \$133.00, with the master of the U.S.C.T. Formosa, from Subsistence Funds and then reimburse the Subsistence Department in the sum of \$62.07, being the difference between the value of 532 meals at twenty-five cents, furnished a detachment of nineteen soldiers en route from Dumaguete, Negros, to Manila, P.I., in November, 1902, and raised \$70.93, the cost of travel rations at forty cents per day, which should have been furnished under the provisions of par. 2, General Orders, No. 188, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, Sept. 13, 1902.

"This officer having acknowledged receipt of above order and giving an excuse that he had not read same leaves no other consistent action of the Division Commander than to direct this stoppage.

"In periods of congestion and active hostilities an error of this nature might be justified, but at the present time the neglect to comply with the above order can only be attributed to carelessness, the consequences of which must be borne by the responsible officer.

"By command of Major General Davis.

"W. S. SCOTT, Capt. 1st Cav., A.A.G."

By command of Major General Davis:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, A.G.

G.O. 9, MARCH 18, 1903, DEPT. OF EAST.

Small arms target practice for the troops of this command will be conducted as prescribed in General Orders No. 20, Headquarters of the Army, Feb. 26, 1903, which will be carefully studied and all its requirements complied with.

The regular season will be from May 1 to July 31 and the supplementary season the month of October.  
During the practice season, firing on the range shall take place on the most favorable days and under the most favorable circumstances, and so as to interfere as little as practicable with the usual drills and instruction of troops.

Estimating distance drill will take place from April 15 to April 30, and the preliminary instruction in sighting, position and aiming drill and gallery practice will be given during April.

Special course "A" prescribed for troops of the Coast Artillery will be followed prior to October 31, at such times as Artillery district commanders may prescribe for their respective districts.

All concerned are enjoined to see that the instruction of troops under their command in rifle, carbine and pistol practice is conducted with care and energy, with a view to quickly attaining the greatest possible efficiency in this most essential branch of military training.  
By command of Major General Chaffee:

THOMAS H. BARRY, Colonel and A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 1, JAN. 15, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The temporary military stations established in the vicinity of the places named below are designated as follows:

1.—At Bayambang, Province of Pangasinan, P.I., as Camp Gregg, in honor of the late Capt. J. C. Gregg, 4th Inf., killed in action March 31, 1899, near Marikina, P.I.  
2.—At San Fernando, Province of Union, P.I., Camp Wallace, in honor of the late 1st Lieut. R. B. Wallace, 2d Cav., Colonel 37th U.S.V., wounded in action at Calocan, Province of Rizal, P.I., Feb. 10, 1899, while lieutenant colonel 1st Montana Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently died of his wounds.  
3.—At Salomague, Province of Ilocos Sur, P.I., Camp Morrison, in honor of the late 1st Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., 4th Cav., killed in action Jan. 18, 1901, near Gapan, Province of Nueva Ecija, P.I.

4.—General Orders, No. 15, Second Brigade, Dec. 10, 1902, designating station near Angeles, Province of Pampanga, P.I., as Camp Stotsenburg, in honor of the late Capt. J. M. Stotsenburg, 6th Cav., colonel 1st Nebraska Volunteer Inf., killed in action at Quingua, P.I., on April 23, 1899, are approved.  
5.—G.O. No. 3, Department of the Visayas, Oct. 13, 1902, designating station near Buena Vista, Island of Guimaras, as Camp Jossman, in honor of the late 2d Lieut. Albert L. Jossman, 27th Inf., who was mortally wounded on May 2, 1902, in the battle of Bayan, and subsequently died of his wounds, are approved.

6.—The orders of the Commanding General, Department of the Visayas, naming the following stations of troops in that department subject to the approval of the Division Commander, are approved:  
Near Calbayog, Samar, as Camp Connell, in honor of the late Capt. Thomas W. Connell, 9th Inf., who was killed in action at Balangiga, Samar, Sept. 28, 1901.  
Near Laguan, Samar, as Camp Hartshorne, in honor of the late Capt. Benjamin M. Hartshorne, Jr., 7th Inf., who was killed in action near Lanang, Samar, Jan. 2, 1902.  
Near Tacloban, Leyte, as Camp Bumpus, in honor of the late 1st Lieut. Edward A. Bumpus, 9th Inf., who was killed in action at Balangiga, Samar, Sept. 28, 1901.  
Near Omoc, Leyte, as Camp Downes, in honor of the late 1st Lieut. Edward E. Downes, 1st Inf., who was killed in action near Salcedo, June 23, 1901.

By command of Major General Davis:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Adjutant General.

G.O. 2, JAN. 28, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Announces that the season for target practice is extended to April 14, 1903.

G.O. 3, FEB. 1, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Designates the quarters for troops in the city of Manila known as 3d Reserve Hospital, as "Luneta Barracks."

G.O. 4, FEB. 3, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Directs commanding officers to give their personal attention to the preparation of descriptive lists, and to exercise care that all proper and necessary notations are entered upon them.

G.O. 8, JAN. 20, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

The concentration of troops in this Department affords opportunity for their instruction in larger bodies and along lines which the conditions of service during the past two years have not in general permitted. The necessity for this instruction, and its importance alike to the commissioned and enlisted forces, should be plain to all concerned, but the attention of commanding officers is particularly directed to it at this time to secure the uniformity in instruction necessary to the attainment of the best results. To this end the following course of practical instruction is prescribed for every command in this Department, and will be in addition to the course under General Orders, No. 155, of 1901, and No. 102 of 1902, Headquarters of the Army, and to such drills and ceremonies required by regulations or orders of higher authority as are not included in the course indicated herein.

The drill season will be the entire year. It is not practicable from the varying climatic conditions to prescribe

hours of drill, or from the varying conditions of instruction to define exactly the limitations to be placed on particular parts of the course. Except as indicated, generally hereafter these will be left to station commanders, but it is not expected that even during rainy seasons instruction will be suspended, and commanding officers will so arrange drill hours and station administration as to assure uninterrupted progress, and practical or theoretical instruction daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, regardless of weather conditions.

(We omit the detail of the course, which consists of: 1. Military signaling; 2. Physical training and athletics; 3. First aid to wounded and litter bearer drill; 4. Target practice; 5. Drill regulations; 6. Schools of the company and battalion; 7. Open order, use of varied ground and cover, minor tactics, battle exercises, etc.; 8. Advance and rear guards, security and information, etc.—Ed.)

G.O. 12, JAN. 27, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Smith, U.S. Inf., Inspector General, relieved from duty as Inspector General of the Department.

In relieving Lieutenant Colonel Smith, the Department Commander desires to express his perfect satisfaction with his services as Inspector General of the Department and his regret at his departure.

Until the arrival of a regularly detailed inspector for duty in this Department, Capt. George H. Shelton, 11th U.S. Inf., in addition to his other duties, will take charge of the office of the Inspector General of the Department.

The following changes of stations of troops in this Department are ordered:

Co. 42, Philippine Scouts, from Ginigaran, Negros, to Camp Jossman, Guimaras.

Co. 40, Philippine Scouts, from Naga, Cebu, to Camp Jossman, Island of Guimaras.

The stations at Ginigaran, Negros and Naga, Cebu, will be discontinued.

G.O. 13, FEB. 3, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Major George R. Smith, paymaster, chief paymaster, will be relieved from duty in this Department on the arrival of Major H. M. Lord, paymaster, U.S. Army. In relieving Major Smith, the Department Commander desires to express his satisfaction with the manner in which Major Smith has fulfilled the duties of his position, and the pleasure he has had in their social intercourse.

By command of Brigadier General Baldwin:

WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, U.S. Cav., A.G.

G.O. 7, MARCH 8, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Under provisions of paragraph 23, Army Regulations, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this Department, owing to the temporary absence on detached service beyond the limits of the Department of its regular commander, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S. Army.

J. M. J. SANNI, Colonel, 18th Inf.

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Adjutant General's Department are ordered: Major Daniel A. Frederick, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., from duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, to take effect May 1, 1903, to Manila, Philippine Islands, for duty. Major Millard F. Waltz, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., from duty in the Philippines, to take effect upon the arrival of Major Frederick, and will then repair to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 16, H.Q.A.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The resignation of Major Henry M. Morrow, Judge Advocate, of his commission as first lieutenant of Cavalry (9th Regiment), only, has been accepted, to take effect March 1, 1903 (March 13, H.Q.A.).  
Major Henry M. Morrow, Judge Advocate, recently appointed (from first lieutenant, 9th Cav.), now at Monterey, Cal., will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as judge advocate of that Department. (March 13, H.Q.A.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Alfred Reynolds, U.S. Inf., Inspector General, will proceed to Fort Meade, S.D., and make a thorough inspection on March 11 of the troops comprising the third squadron of the 13th Cav. stationed at that post. (March 7, D.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Major Samuel R. Jones, to Jeffersonville, Ind., to relieve Col. James M. Marshall, who will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., to relieve Major John T. Knight. (March 18, H.Q.A.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Com. Sergt. Reginald F. Haines, U.S. Army, having been tried by a general court-martial convened at Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba, and found not guilty of embezzlement, in violation of the 60th Article of War, was acquitted. (March 18, D.E.)

Post Com. Sergt. Stephen Byrne will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (March 6, D. Cal.)

Post Com. Sergt. Charles Karsten, to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (March 6, D. Cal.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. James M. Kennedy, asst. surg., is extended one month. (March 16, H.Q.A.)  
Contract Surg. Robert J. McAdory, from camp duty at Camp McKinley, to San Francisco, Cal. (March 13, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. S. B. McClure. (March 14, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Wallace DeWitt, asst. surg., from further attendance at the Army Medical School, to Fort McPherson, Ga., for treatment and observation. (March 14, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 25, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contract Surg. Frank D. Pease, Fort Harrison, Mont. (March 11, D.D.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Ulisses G. Donston, from Fort Apache, Ariz., to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty. (March 6, D. Colo.)

Hosp. Steward Robert F. Gerahty will be sent from Whipple Barracks, Ariz., to Fort Grant, Ariz., for duty. (March 6, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contract Surg. H. L. Wood. (March 4, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward Carl Graner will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., to relieve Hosp. Steward Wilfrid H. Schuyler. Steward Schuyler will be sent to Manila. (March 12, H.Q.A.)

Hosp. Steward George Graham, Philippine Islands, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (March 16, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. H. G. Voorhes will proceed to Fort Niagara. (Fort Porter, March 13.)

Hosp. Steward C. W. H. Westmann will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal. (Fort Adams, March 14.)

Contract Surg. Frederick Hadra is a recent arrival at Fort St. Philip, La., for duty.

Major Edward R. Morris, surg., is detailed for duty as surgeon in charge of the base hospital, Iloilo, Panay, relieving Major A. S. Polhemus, surg., who will proceed

to Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, Leyte, for duty. (Jan. 23, D.V.)

Hosp. Steward Joseph G. McWilliams will report on or before expiration of furlough to the C.O., San Diego Barracks, Cal., to relieve Hosp. Steward Patrick McGloin, who will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to relieve Hosp. Steward George C. Doran. Steward Doran will proceed to Fort Wright, Wash., to relieve Hosp. Steward Harry Meade, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty aboard the Army transport leaving that city on or about May 1, 1903, for the Philippines. (March 17, H.Q.A.)  
Ord. Sergt. Ellsworth W. Deuel (appointed March 14, 1903, from sergeant, 80th Co., C.A.), Fort Schuyler, N.Y., will proceed to Fort Constitution, N.H., for duty. (March 17, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made in the 1st Cavalry: Capt. Jacob G. Galbraith, from Troop L to Troop B; Capt. William S. Scott, from Troop B to Troop L. (March 17, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Henry Page, asst. surg., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, Va. (March 18, H.Q.A.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for twelve days, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Cassius E. Gillette, C.E. (March 14, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Mason M. Patrick, C.E., is detailed as a member of the board on geographical names, vice Major James L. Lusk, C.E., relieved. (March 14, H.Q.A.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, O.D., will proceed from the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, on business pertaining to the tests of ammunition for the new experimental rifle. (March 16, H.Q.A.)

#### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. A. B. WELLS.

Leave for two months is granted Major Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav. (March 16, H.Q.A.)

Leave for five days, to take effect on or about March 22, 1903, is granted Capt. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., recruiting officer. (March 14, H.Q.A.)

#### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. L. COOPER.

Col. Charles L. Cooper, 5th Cav., is assigned to Fort Logan, Colo., until the arrival of his regiment at its station in the United States. (March 5, D. Colo.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for ten days is granted Veterinarian John Tempy, 9th Cav. (March 14, H.Q.A.)

#### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 6, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry N. Cootes, 12th Cav. (March 11, D.T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 1, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert F. Tate, 12th Cav. (March 9, D.T.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to leave the limits of the Department, is granted Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 12th Cav. (March 10, D.T.)

#### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Major F. H. Hardie, 14th Cav., Fort Wingate, N.M. (March 6, D. Colo.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

GEN. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.  
First Lieut. Fred T. Austin, A.C., Adjutant Artillery District Puget Sound, will report in person to the temporary commander of the district, at Fort Worden, Wash., not to exceed three times a week, for the transaction on business pertaining to the Artillery District. (March 2, D. Col.)

Major Arthur Murray, A.C., will repair to Washington, D.C., and report to the Chief of Artillery for consultation on business pertaining to the preparation of the examination to be held for the appointment of master electricians. (March 14, H.Q.A.)

Par. 19, S.O. 23, Feb. 4, 1903, H.Q.A., relative to Major Charles W. Hobbs, A.C., is revoked. (March 16, H.Q.A.)  
Capt. Guy Shrigley, 119th Co., Fort Delaware, has been promoted to sergeant.

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently promoted, are announced:

Col. G. G. Greenough, rank Feb. 21, 1903, to Coast Art. Lieut. Col. Peter Leary, Jr., rank Feb. 21, 1903, to Coast Art.

Major James C. Bush, rank Feb. 21, 1903, to Field Art. Capt. F. W. Phisterer, rank Dec. 3, 1902, to 89th Co., Coast Art.

Capt. Winfred B. Carr, rank Feb. 21, 1903, to Coast Art. Capt. P. C. Hains, Jr., rank Dec. 30, 1902, to 91st Co., Coast Art.

Capt. Winfred B. Carr, rank Feb. 21, 1903, to Coast Art. First Lieut. Lewis S. Ryan, rank Dec. 3, 1902, to 30th Co., Coast Art.

First Lieut. K. C. Masteller, rank Dec. 20, 1902, to Coast Art.

First Lieut. Tilman Campbell, rank Dec. 30, 1902, to 2d Bat., Field Art.

First Lieut. John V. Green, rank Feb. 21, 1903, to 100th Co., Coast Art.

Major Bush will assume command of the Field Artillery Battalion in the Division of the Philippines.

Lieutenant Green will join the company to which assigned. (March 13, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are transferred from the companies indicated after their respective names to the unassigned list, and will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty until further orders: Capt. Sidney S. Jordan, from the 89th Co., C.A.; Capt. John T. Martin, from the 91st Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Paul A. Barry, from the 100th Co., C.A. (March 13, H.Q.A.)

Capt. F. G. Mauldin, A.C., is detailed instructor of captains' class in Officers' School. (Fort Adams, March 12.)

Lieut. J. M. Wheeler, Jr., is detailed in charge of submarine mining material. (Fort Hancock, March 16.)

Lieut. S. S. Ross, A.C., is designated supt. of athletic exercises. (San Juan, March 2.)

Lieut. E. C. Long is appointed adjutant of 2d Battalion. (Fort Monroe, March 12.)

Capt. W. C. Rafferty is appointed fire marshal. (Fort H. G. Wright, March 12.)

Lieut. J. J. Lipon, A.C., is detailed Q.M., commissary and police officer. (Fort Williams, March 11.)

Lieut. J. M. Fulton, A.C., is detailed to superintendent athletic exercises. (Fort Dupont, March 15.)

Corpl. E. C. Stotts, 104th Co., Fort Washington, has been promoted to sergeant.

Corpl. W. Mueller, 72d Co., Fort Greble, has been promoted to sergeant.

Corpl. A. M. Sigman, 112th Co., Fort Dupont, has been promoted to sergeant.

Sergt. S. D. Jervey, 75th Co., will proceed to Governor's Island for examination with a view to commission. (Fort Preble, March 11.)

Major George F. E. Harrison, A.C., will repair to Washington, D.C., on business pertaining to the proposed establishment of horizontal base lines at certain military posts. (March 17, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty with companies at that post until after the completion of their re-examination for promotion, when they will rejoin their respective stations: Second Lieuts. Daniel F. Craig, Frederick E. Gignoux, John M. Shook and Thomas L. Sherburne. (March 17, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made in the A.C.: Capt. Gordon G. Heiner, from the 117th Co., C.A., to the 104th



Co., C.A.; Capt. Leo F. Foster, from the unassigned list to the 11th Co., C.A. Captain Foster will join the company to which transferred. 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Buck, from the 83d Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. Lieutenant Buck will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Charleston, for staff duty in that district. (March 17, H.Q.A.)

Major H. L. Harris, A.C., is designated in charge of target practice. (Fort Barrancas, March 15.)

Corpl. M. J. Dempsey, 4th Co., Fort Washington, has been promoted to sergeant.

The funeral of private John T. Cox, 53d Co., took place at New Bedford, Mass., March 17, with military honors.

#### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Capt. John H. Wholley, 2d Inf., is assigned to Fort Logan, Colo., for station, pending the arrival of his company at its station in the U.S. (March 7, D. Colo.)

Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., aide-de-camp, from further treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (March 13, H.Q.A.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. CHANCE.

The leave granted Capt. Dwight E. Holley, 4th Inf., is extended one month and ten days. (March 16, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 1, 1903, is granted Major Henry E. Robinson, 4th Inf. (March 12, D.T.)

Second Lieut. Reginald H. Kelley, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from Feb. 17, 1903, is assigned to the 4th Inf., and will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty at a post in that Department until the arrival of the 4th Inf. in San Francisco en route to the Division of the Philippines, when he will join that regiment. (March 14, H.Q.A.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Capt. E. T. Hartmann, 5th Inf., is detailed commissary. (Plattsburg Barracks, March 14.)

So much of par. 6, S.O. 51, March 3, 1903, H.Q.A., as relates to Col. Henry H. Adams, 5th Inf., is amended so as to direct him to report by telegraph to the commanding general, Department of the East, for station and duty in that Department pending the arrival therein of the 5th Inf., and to direct him to join the station to which he may be assigned. (March 17, H.Q.A.)

Col. Henry H. Adams, 5th Inf., having reported, is assigned to Plattsburg Barracks, for station and duty. (March 19, D.E.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Second Lieut. John T. Berry, 7th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 27th Inf., Co. C, and will join that company. (March 14, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Edward H. Pearce, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from Feb. 11, 1903, is assigned to the 7th Inf., Co. G, and will join that company. (March 13, H.Q.A.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Lieut. Col. William B. Wheeler, 10th Inf., is assigned to Fort Logan, Colo., until the arrival of his regiment in the United States. (March 9, D. Colo.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. J. CRAIGIE.

First Lieut. Olin R. Booth, 11th Inf., will report at Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (March 14, H.Q.A.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

First Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, will accompany Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S. Army, from Denver, Colo., to Washington, D.C., and return. (March 7, D. Colo.)

#### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Isaac W. Mooney, 14th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted for the good of the service, to take effect March 14, 1903. (March 14, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. John G. Macomb, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from Dec. 5, 1902, is assigned to the 14th Inf., Co. M. He will report in person at Fort Huachuca for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (March 14, H.Q.A.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about May 15, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Leon L. Roach, 16th Inf. (March 18, H.Q.A.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Arthur P. Watts, 18th Inf., is extended to include March 4, 1903. (March 16, H.Q.A.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about March 8, is granted Capt. William F. Grote, 18th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (March 6, D. Colo.)

Second Lieut. Cyrus R. Street, recently appointed (from private, 6th Co., C.A.), with rank from Feb. 11, 1903, is assigned to the 18th Inf. Lieutenant Street will join the 18th Inf. upon its arrival at San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Division of the Philippines. (March 17, H.Q.A.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. RICE.

The leave granted Capt. Berkeley Enoch, 19th Inf. (then 1st Lieut., 25th Inf.), is extended one month. (March 11, H.Q.A.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Gunn, 20th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (March 11, D.L.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about March 8, 1903, is granted Capt. Edward W. McCaskey, Q.M., 21st Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (March 6, D.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about March 5, 1903, is granted Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (March 3, D.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Lieut. Col. Cornelius Gardener, 21st Inf. (March 18, H.Q.A.)

#### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Leave for twelve days is granted 2d Lieut. F. H. Turner, 23d Inf. (March 16, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 25, 1903, with the understanding that he will join his regiment at San Francisco, Cal., at his own expense, not later than April 30, is granted 1st Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Inf. (March 13, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 1, with the understanding that he will join his regiment at San Francisco, Cal., at his own expense, not later than April 30, is granted 2d Lieut. Collin H. Ball, 23d Inf. (March 13, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about March 20, is granted Capt. D. B. Devore, 23d Inf. (March 14, D.E.)

So much of par. 20, S.O. 57, March 19, 1903, H.Q.A., as assigns 1st Lieut. Robert E. Grinstead to the 23d Inf., Co. C is amended so as to assign him to Co. H of that regiment. (March 12, H.Q.A.)

Due to the fact that the 23d Inf. is under orders for foreign service, no furloughs will be favorably considered that extend beyond April 1. (Plattsburg Barracks, March 13.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. H. BOWMAN.

The following transfers in the 25th Inf. are made: 1st Lieut. Augustus F. W. Macmanus, from Co. C to Co. F; 1st Lieut. Stanley H. Ford, from Co. F to Co. C. (March 16, H.Q.A.)

#### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Leave for two months, to take effect after July 1, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. George S. Gillis, 26th Inf. (March 16, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Charles W. Exton, 26th Inf., having reported, is

assigned to duty with the 26th Inf., and will report at Fort Wayne, Mich. (March 9, D.L.)

#### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

The extension of leave granted Major George H. Roach, 28th Inf., is further extended one month on surgeon's certificate. (March 18, H.Q.A.)

#### PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

The C.O., San Juan, P.R., will send on March 6, 1903, a detachment of ten enlisted men, including one non-commissioned officer of the Porto Rico Regiment, to Mayaguez, P.R., to relieve the detachment of mounted Infantry, which will proceed as soon as practicable, under command of 2d Lieut. S. S. Bryant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, to Ponce, P.R., via Yauco, there taking station. Lieutenant Bryant will relieve at Ponce, P.R., Lieut. Frank C. Wood, who will proceed to Mayaguez, P.R., and relieve 2d Lieut. Abram I. Miller, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, who will return to his proper station. (March 2, D.P.R.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Jose Maria del Rosario, Philippine Scouts, has been accepted, to take effect March 14, 1903. (March 14, H.Q.A.)

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report in person to Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: 2d Lieut. William M. True, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James M. Petty, 20th Inf. (March 16, H.Q.A.)

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. George S. Grimes, A.C., president of the examining board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco for examination for promotion: 2d Lieut. Martin Novak, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick G. Kellogg, 19th Inf. (March 18, H.Q.A.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. Patrick H. Mullan, from the 16th Inf. to the 27th Inf., Co. H; Capt. Thomas F. Maginnis, from the 27th Inf. to the 16th Inf., Co. L. Captain Mullan will join his company in the Division of the Philippines, and when he so joins Captain Maginnis will repair to the United States and join the 16th Inf. (March 14, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made: Ord. Sergt. Charles M. Snell, Fort Dade, Fla., to Fort Niagara, N.Y.; Ord. Sergt. William M. Gamage, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; Ord. Sergt. Joseph Pettit, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Ord. Sergt. Horatio L. Buckley, Fort Robinson, Neb., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Ord. Sergt. James Cronin, Columbus Barracks, O., to Fort Robinson, Neb.; Ord. Sergt. John Bleier, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Columbus Barracks, O. (March 16, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made to take effect March 16: Major George A. Dodd, from the 14th Cav. to the 3d Cav.; Major Hugh L. Scott, from the 3d Cav. to the 14th Cav.; Major Dodd is relieved from treatment in the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will report by letter to the commanding general, Dept. of Dakota, for station, and will join station to which assigned. (March 16, H.Q.A.)

The transfer, Feb. 20, 1903, of 2d Lieut. John V. Spring, Jr., A.C., to the Cavalry Arm, at his own request, with rank in that arm from Oct. 18, 1902, is announced. Lieutenant Spring is assigned to the 7th Cav., Troop K, and will join that troop at Camp Thomas, Ga. (March 14, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Walter B. Elliott is transferred from the 23d Inf. to the 7th Inf., Co. C. (March 17, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Claremont A. Donaldson, 25th Inf., is at his own request transferred to the 23d Inf., Co. I, and will join that company when it shall be en route to San Francisco for the purpose of embarking for the Philippines. (March 18, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Win F. Kutz, 13th Inf., is transferred to the 18th Inf., and will join the 18th Inf. upon its arrival at San Francisco, en route to the Philippines. (March 18, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. William A. Roberts, Jr., 21st Inf., is transferred to the 14th Inf. at his own request to the 14th Inf., Co. L, and will proceed to San Francisco in due time to report in person to the C.O., 18th Inf., for duty with that regiment on its journey to the Division of the Philippines, where he will join the 14th Inf. (March 18, H.Q.A.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., March 16, 1903, for the purpose of making the preliminary examination of enlisted men for eligibility to enter the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. Detail for the board: Capt. Sterling P. Adams, 14th Cav.; Capt. Albert S. Brooks, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick P. Holcomb, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George H. Richardson, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. Alva R. Hull; 1st Lieut. Philip W. Corbuser, 14th Cav. recorder. The following named enlisted men now at Fort Logan, Colo., will report before the above board: Sergt. Robert Rosow, Troop H, 14th Cav.; Sergt. James Blyth, Co. I, 18th Inf.; Corpl. Richard B. Webster, Co. D, 18th Inf.; Corpl. F. C. McCune, Troop F, 14th Cav. (March 5, D. Colo.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Jones, 13th Cav.; Capt. Alexander L. Dade, 13th Cav.; Capt. Guy H. Preston, 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Paul C. Hutton, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. Harry D. Belt, will convene at Fort Keogh, Mont., March 25, to make a preliminary examination into the qualifications of soldiers as shall be ordered here for entering the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army. First Lieut. Williams H. Winters, 13th Cav., is detailed as recorder of the board.

The following named soldiers will appear before the above board for examination: Sergt. Bruce R. Campbell, Troop K, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, B.D.; Lance Corpl. John A. Godfrey, Troop B, 3d Cav., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (March 5 D.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. George S. Grimes, A.C.; Lieut. Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, surg.; Major Joseph Garrard, 9th Cav.; Major Benjamin H. Randolph, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Henry S. Greenleaf, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. E. Holland Rubottom, 9th Cav., recorder. (March 18, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. John P. Story, A.C.; Major Louis A. LaGarde, surg.; Major Ezra B. Fuller, 7th Cav.; Major William A. Mann, 14th Inf.; Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, asst. surg.; Capt. Charles C. Clark, 5th Inf. recorder, is appointed to meet March 24 in Washington, D.C., for the purpose of preparing questions for use in conducting the examination of candidates selected from civil life for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army, with instructions for the guidance of local boards, and of examining the papers when returned and rating the candidates in the several subjects of the examination. (March 18, H.Q.A.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. John H. Feighery, Co. H, 21st Inf.; Sergt. Jacob Schilling, U.S.M.A. Detachment of Cavalry. (March 12, H.Q.A.)

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Drum Major James Maxwell, band, 16th Inf.; Sergt. John Broderick, Co. D, 2d Inf.; Sergt. Henry Jasenhans, Co. H, 15th Inf.; Cook Edwin Emery, Troop L, 5th Cav. (March 18, H.Q.A.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Col. Winfield S. Edgerly, rank Feb. 17, 1903, to 2d Cav. Col. Charles Morton, rank Feb. 28, 1903, to 11th Cav. Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, rank March 2, 1903, to 12th Cav.

Lieut. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, rank Feb. 17, 1903, to 2d Cav.

Lieut. Col. Samuel L. Woodward, rank Feb. 22, 1903, to 7th Cav.

Lieut. Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, rank Feb. 25, 1903, to 8th Cav.

Lieut. Col. Frank West, rank March 2, 1903, to 5th Cav.

Major A. P. Blockson, rank Feb. 17, 1903, to 2d Cav.

Major Joseph A. Gaston, rank Feb. 22, 1903, to 1st Cav.

Major Hugh L. Scott, rank Feb. 25, 1903, to 8d Cav.

Capt. Alfred E. Kennington, rank Feb. 17, 1903, to 7th Cav., Troop E.

Capt. Lanning Parsons, rank Feb. 22, 1903, to 8th Cav., Troop F.

Capt. Edward P. Orton, rank Feb. 25, 1903, to 7th Cav., Troop L.

First Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, rank Nov. 22, 1902, to 4th Cav., Troop H.

First Lieut. Joseph C. Righter, jr., rank Dec. 8, 1902, to 4th Cav., Troop G.

First Lieut. Jans E. Stedje, rank Jan. 16, 1903, to 4th Cav., Troop I.

First Lieut. John E. Hemphill, rank Jan. 24, 1903, to 10th Cav., Troop C.

First Lieut. Consuelo A. Seoane, rank Jan. 30, 1903, to 3d Cav., Troop A.

First Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, rank Feb. 17, 1903, to 10th Cav.

First Lieut. Otto W. Rethorst, rank Feb. 22, 1903, to 8th Cav., Troop C.

Lieutenant Cartmell will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander, who will promptly report the assignment by letter to this office. Colonels Edgerly and Morton, Lieutenant Colonel Woodward, Major Blockson, Captains Kennington and Orton, and Lieutenants Cartmell and Rethorst will join the regiments to which assigned. Colonel Hatfield will join his regiment upon its arrival in the Division of the Philippines. Lieutenant Colonel Kingsbury will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, for station, and will join station to which he may be assigned. Lieutenant Colonel West will join his regiment. Major Gaston will join his proper station upon the arrival of his regiment in the United States. (March 18, H.Q.A.)

**SPECIAL ORDERS, DEPARTMENT OF VISAYAS.**  
In order that the necessary information may be of record and available for use in the event of the desirability arising in the future for the acquisition by the United States of permanent titles to the lands, boards of officers are hereby appointed to meet at the stations named Feb. 2, 1903, to survey the ground now in use and such other as may be decided, or as the boards may believe necessary for the establishment of permanent military posts at these stations for commands not less than indicated below; and to investigate the titles to, and appraise the value of, all lands of private ownership that may be included therein. Details for the boards:  
At Camp Jossman, Island of Guimaras, for a garrison of one regiment of Infantry, one squadron of Cavalry, one company of Engineers and one battalion of Philippine Scouts: Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Lockwood, 29th Inf.; Capt. Ulysses G. Worriow, 29th Inf.; Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. Waldron, 29th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Arthur Williams, Engineer Corps.  
At Camp Conneli, Calbayog, Samar, for a garrison of regimental headquarters and eight companies of Inf.: Col. Walter T. Duggan, 1st Inf.; Lieut. Col. Francis W. Mansfield, 1st Inf.; Capt. Charles E. Taysman, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Campbell King, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles S. Tarleton, 1st Inf.  
At Camp Harishorne, Lagan, Samar, for a garrison of four companies of Inf.: Major Robert N. Getty, 1st Inf.; Capt. James N. Pickering, 1st Inf.; Capt. Herschel Tupper, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edwin E. Carroll, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles Wells, 1st Inf.  
At Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, Leyte, for a garrison of regimental headquarters and four companies of Inf.: Lieut. Col. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf.; Capt. Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf.; Capt. William Weigel, 11th Inf.; Capt. John S. Battle, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edgar A. Macklin, 11th Inf.  
At Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, for a garrison of four companies of Inf.: Major Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th Inf.; Capt. Rufus E. Longan, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Woodson Hocker, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edgar A. Myer, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Evert B. Wilson, 11th Inf. (Jan. 22, D.V.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Cebu, Cebu, Feb. 2, 1903, to survey lands now in use as target range and camp, and such other ground as may be decided necessary for military purposes of a permanent battalion post at that station, and to investigate the titles to, and appraise the value of, all land of private ownership that may be included therein. Detail: Col. C. G. Penney, 29th Inf.; Capt. John E. Woodward, 29th Inf.; Capt. Geo. H. Jamerson, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James D. Reams, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. Point, 29th Inf. (Jan. 22, D.V.)

Contract Surg. George H. Jones, to Bacolod, Negros, for duty as surgeon, relieving Contract Surg. W. H. Tuke, who will proceed to Camp Jossman, Island of Guimaras, for duty. (Dec. 29, D.V.)

Hosp. Steward Charles Goll, having been tried by a G.C.M. convened at Iloilo, and found "not guilty" of "larceny, in violation of the 60th Article of War" and "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 63d Article of War," was "acquitted." (Dec. 31, D.V.)

The acquittal is approved.

#### DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, March 16, 1903.  
Adjutant General, Washington:  
Deaths.—Dysentery—Joshua Fairrish, Co. L, 27th Inf., March 5; Theodore Buckman, Co. E, 27th Inf., March 1. Diarrhea—Robert Selgman, Co. A, 30th Inf., March 3. Typhoid fever—Archiel Van Develde, Co. F, 11th Inf., Feb. 27.  
Tuberculosis—Jans Hanstad, Co. G, 11th Inf., March 8. Malarial fever—James R. Goree, Co. D, 23th Inf., March 12.  
Alcoholism—Charles Muhlenfeld, Co. F, 2d Battalion, Corps of Engineers, March 9.  
Cholera—Francis A. Bolen, Co. C, 28th Inf., Feb. 28. Appendicitis—George Allen, Co. D, 26th Inf., Feb. 24. Anaemia—Charles Bell, Hospital Corps, March 7. Cholelithiasis—James W. Meacham, Co. A, 27th Inf., March 5.

#### DAVIS.

#### VESSELS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

BUFORD—At San Francisco.  
CROOK—At San Francisco.  
DIX—Sailed from Nagasaki March 3 for Seattle, Wash.  
INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 28 for Samar.  
LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 28 for Manila.  
McCELLAN—At New York.

MEADE—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 11.  
SEWARD—At Manila.  
SHERMAN—Undergoing repairs at Hong Kong.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco March 8.  
SUMNER—At San Francisco.  
THOMAS—Sailed from Manila about March 6 for San Francisco.

WARREN—At San Francisco.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.



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about 20 on the list, desires to transfer to Cavalry or  
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Naval officers who are stationed at the Navy Depart-  
ment have come to the conclusion that Secretary Moody  
has finally decided to abandon his radical policy of  
refusing to promote any officer of the staff or line of  
the Navy who has seen no sea duty under his present  
commission. It will be remembered that when Mr.  
Moody first assumed office he inaugurated this policy,  
and refused to recommend Pay Inspector Stephen Rand  
for promotion to the grade of pay director only because  
he had seen no sea duty since he became a pay inspec-  
tor. It was then announced by Secretary Moody to  
several representatives of the press and to naval officers  
that this policy would apply during his administration  
of affairs at the Navy Department. Pay Insp. Stephen  
Rand has since (but only recently) been promoted, and  
has been ordered to duty on the Asiatic Station. This  
week Paymaster John A. Mudd, who the Navy Register  
shows has seen no sea duty under his present commis-  
sion, was ordered promoted to the grade of pay inspec-  
tor. We are also informed that other officers who have  
had no sea duty since last promoted have received pro-  
motion to the higher grade. In view of these cases it  
is believed by officers on duty in the Navy Department  
that the policy has been given up.**The Vital  
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SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1903.

**GENERAL STAFF FOR THE NAVY.**Admiral Dewey has recently written a long letter to  
Secretary Moody in which he outlines his plan for crea-  
tion of a General Staff, a copy of which has been sent  
to the President. In view of the fact that the scheme  
looks to the curtailment of the functions of the Sec-  
retary of the Navy the project cannot be said to meet  
with the favor of the Administration, though the Sec-  
retary of the Navy is at present rather disposed to favor  
it, still the indications are that it will fail to receive the  
favorable action of the next Congress. The differences  
of opinion concerning it are very marked. The General  
Board of the Navy favor the project and the Board on  
Construction is strongly opposed. Admiral Dewey  
and Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Nav-  
igation, believe that the great future of the Navy is  
dependent upon such a governing organization for the  
Service, which will be somewhat akin to the General  
Staff of the Army authorized by a recent act of Con-  
gress. The functions of the naval organization as  
planned by the General Board will be to have general  
supervision over all of the work of the Navy Depart-  
ment bureaus; to plan campaigns in time of peace, and to  
act in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of the  
Navy. Such an organization is strongly opposed by a  
majority of the bureau chiefs, and by a majority of the  
present members of the Committees on Naval Affairs of  
the House and Senate. The opponents of the idea hold  
that the creation of the General Staff of this description  
would be the death of the present system of naval ad-  
ministration whereby a civilian Secretary of the Navy  
has complete authority over the Navy, and would, as  
well, terminate the present idea of bureau adminis-  
tration.Of several plans for the creation of a General Staff for  
the Navy the one that is receiving the support of some  
of the most prominent officers of the Service con-  
templates the division of the work of the Navy Depart-  
ment into two sections—one to be presided over by the  
General Staff will have complete and exclusive con-  
trol of all matters pertaining to the personnel of the  
Navy and of matters relating to ships in commission, and  
the other, which will be under the Assistant Secretary of  
the Navy, will pertain to matters relating to the  
material of the Service. According to the plan that has  
been proposed for a General Staff, it will consist of one  
Chief of Staff who must have the rank of rear admiral,  
and of such officers of the lower grades as are considered  
necessary by the Chief of Staff. The general scheme  
contemplates the creation of several new bureaus under  
the Chief of Staff. One of these will be known as the Bu-  
reau of Ships and will be under an officer holding either  
the rank of captain or rear-admiral, and another will be  
known as the Bureau of Personnel, and will be under an  
officer who will probably be a captain.The office of Naval Intelligence and the Bureau of  
Navigation will be absorbed by the General Staff. It is  
proposed that the General Staff should be, in a measure,  
subordinate to the General Board of the Navy, but the  
idea is to give the Chief of Staff practically complete  
control of the personnel and the vessels in commission  
without even reference to the Secretary of the Navy,  
whose duties would be greatly curtailed. Of course, it  
would be the intention of the plan to have the Chief of  
Staff the principal advisor of the Secretary of the Navy,  
as the various other bureaus of the Navy Department  
would come under the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.Such strenuous objection has already been made to  
this plan by many prominent naval officers that it is  
hardly considered possible that Secretary Moody will  
ever give it his endorsement, although at one time he was  
in favor of the project. It is believed that the plan for



a General Staff here set forth can be so modified that it could be adopted with the greatest advantage to the Service.

In speaking of the General Staff idea this week to the Washington representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL a high officer of the Navy who has the confidence of the Secretary of the Navy said:

"A General Staff is a superior advisory body for a military organization, whether a navy or an army. It is in its nature simply advisory, but in practice there comes something of an executive and administrative into its function. It is an essential part of a war force.

"When an army or navy is very small and unimportant and has little to do with war, such as our Navy was for one hundred years, this element of a General Staff does not seem so indispensable. When war is imminent the chief of the organization calls to him at the Department one or two men of intelligence and says 'What ought we to do, where are our ships to go,' and these men of intelligence usually decide, if not for the best, at least not in a way to lead to evident disaster; and then if there be war the mind of the public is not on the plans; they see only the admiral in command of the squadron that is confronting the enemy, and they do not consider whether that squadron should be confronting that special enemy or some other, in perhaps a distant part of the theater of operations.

"When, however, the fighting force becomes large and the interests which it has to defend are of a critical nature, demanding constant and thorough preparation for war, the need of this General Staff as an element of success becomes indispensable. Its duties are to first prepare plans for war; to say where the fleets should be concentrated; where the enemy will probably attack us; what should be our lines of communication, and how they should be guarded, in order that coal, ammunition, etc., may reach us at the front; to observe the probable lines of communication of an enemy and endeavor to break them, or in other ways harass the enemy; and finally to bring the fleet to action with the enemy at a time and in condition which will make success probable.

"In the course of making these plans a number of incidental questions arise, which lead to the consideration of the number of ships necessary, their class and type; the coliers and other auxiliaries needed; and in some degree the positions for dockyards and naval bases. These, which as has been said are only incidental to the main issue, become a large portion of the duty of the Staff. Whether these duties are pushed too far, and whether there is infringement upon the work of others, depends in a great measure upon the cheerful acceptance of the General Staff by the administration of the Navy or Army. Another one of its principal duties is the training of the men and the preparation of officers for general duties of the Navy, as well as choosing officers for the duties of a General Staff. This description indicates in a very general way the principal characteristics and duties of an efficient General Staff."

#### PROMOTIONS PRESENT AND TO COME.

Notwithstanding the political influence brought to bear in favor of the selection of another officer to succeed Gen. M. I. Ludington, the President this week nominated Col. Charles F. Humphrey to be Quartermaster General of the Army. It has always been the opinion of the Secretary of War and of a majority of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department that Colonel Humphrey was entitled to the billet because of his seniority, and also because of his well known efficiency as an officer in his Department. Colonel Humphrey is now in Manila, where he has been stationed as Chief Quartermaster of the Division of the Philippines, and probably will not be able to leave in time to reach Washington to assume charge of the Quartermaster's Department upon the retirement, early in April of General Ludington. There has been a strong fight for the billet of Quartermaster General, and the powerful influence of Senator Proctor, Acting Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, was brought to bear against this appointment. Owing to a personal disagreement that Colonel Humphrey had with the President during the Spanish war, it was at one time feared that he would not be selected for the position, notwithstanding the fact that he was entitled to the appointment. The President, it seems, instead of harboring any ill feeling against the officer, has, as anyone who knows Mr. Roosevelt might well assume, held Colonel Humphrey in higher esteem because of the little difference in Cuba where the Colonel, in discharge of his duty, used some pretty rough language to the colonel of the Rough Riders.

The next appointment of consequence in the Staff will be that of a successor to Gen. J. C. Breckinridge as Inspector General of the Army. The ultimate appointment will undoubtedly be given to Col. George H. Burton, but it is probable that Col. Peter D. Vroom will be appointed first and then retired. Colonel Vroom served with distinction in the Civil War, and is, it is understood, willing to retire with the rank of a brigadier general. The appointment of Colonel Burton is being urged by Gen. Leonard Wood, although probably this fact is not known to Colonel Burton himself. Colonel Burton served with General Wood in Cuba, and is a warm friend of that officer.

The promotion this week of Major Littleton W. T. Waller of the Marine Corps, to be a lieutenant colonel, started anew the gossip among those "who know" as to the probable chances of this officer to succeed Major Gen.

Charles Heywood as commandant of the Marine Corps. General Heywood does not retire until Oct. 3, 1903, but there are already several candidates mentioned for the now exceedingly important billet of commandant of the Corps. Three officers, Col. G. F. Elliott, Col. George C. Reid and Lieut. Col. L. W. T. Waller, are in the front rank of probable candidates. Colonel Elliott will not retire for age until 1910, but Colonel Reid will retire Dec. 15, 1904. Lieutenant Colonel Waller is the youngest of these officers, and will not retire for age until 1920. The President has not signified in any manner whom he will appoint, but it is considered very probable that one of these three officers will be selected. Besides Colonel Reid, who is exceedingly popular in the Marine Corps, there is another officer of the staff of the Corps who would extremely like to get the billet as the successor to General Heywood, but it is not thought that his chances are at all good.

Except by a noisy but a insignificant minority the people at large will regard the promotion of Major Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., to lieutenant colonel, with unqualified approval. For in this gallant officer they recognize a rugged type of the man of resource and action, dear to the American heart and worthy of the finest traditions of the service to which he belongs. In his twenty-three years as an officer of Marines, Colonel Waller has made a record for endurance, courage and devotion to duty which his comrades and countrymen contemplate with unselfish pride and which has added measurably to the annals of American valor. He has seen service in many lands besides his own—including China, Egypt and the Philippines, and on every occasion the enemy has always been made to understand that he was there on business. He has earned every promotion he has ever received, and his friends are serenely confident that he will win others yet to come.

During the debate in the Senate on the bills providing temporary government for the Islands of Guam and Tutuila, Senator Hoar took occasion to express his general disapproval of the policy of expansion. "I do not want," he said, "to make small criticisms when there is no time to reconstruct our policy, but I want to take occasion to say what I have thought and intended to say for some time—that if anything could show the utter unfitness of this country, as we are constituted, to transact business, to govern dependencies thousand and thousands of miles off, it is the fact that they have to wait for their legislation. Not only these 9,000 people in Guam, but the 9,000,000 people in the Philippine Islands, have to wait in the first place for such information as is filtered through the War Department and the Navy Department to Congress, and then, in time of peace, years after we have established our claim to rule over them, they are kept under the Departments of War and of the Navy, whose law is secrecy and arbitrary power—the rule of one man." Amiable sentimentalist as he is, whatever Mr. Hoar says is to be treated with respect, but it is strange that a man of his years and experience should show such impatience with conditions which, in any country, and under any system of Government, would require time to correct them. So far from our experience of recent years showing our incapacity to govern dependencies, it has given proof of an ability in that time which will compare favorably with that of any other nation in the world. Note what we accomplished in Cuba during the short time we had control of that island and observe what has been done in Porto Rico. As to the Philippines, our work there has simply been marvelous in its results, considering the previous condition of the islands and the short time we have had control of them.

From the time the Navy came into existence in 1775 up to 1879 there was, on board every ship of war in commission, a captain's clerk. The corps was abolished in 1878 because there was an excess of officers, some of whom were assigned to clerical work. These regular officers had to be paid anyhow. The appointments of the clerks were but temporary; hence the elimination of the latter. Many captains were disappointed, and naturally so. Some of them had appointed their personal friends as the clerks. Others appointed young professional men (lawyers, etc.), who desired to make a cruise. The duties are essentially clerical, but sufficient to keep one man comfortably busy. The assignment of a regular Navy officer to clerical duties deprives that officer of his golden opportunity of acquiring practice in what he has learned in his profession, and its effect has been apparent on more than one officer. A university course gives but a foundation for a profession. The Naval Academy can do no more. And if a graduate, no matter how bright, is kept at a desk for three years of his first cruise, he cannot hope to be the peer of his classmates in seamanship. Now that the ships have been multiplied, and there is a great demand for sea officers, it would seem wise to repeal the act of 1878 and restore the clerks. Their salary was but \$60 a month. The salary of an ensign (the grade now employed as clerks to captains) is more than double that figure. Here is a chance to save some money for Uncle Sam and to give young officers a chance to practice their profession.

Without the slightest expectation that it will have any weight with the defamers of the United States Army in the Philippines, we venture to submit the testimony of a foreigner, himself a soldier, who has had

large opportunities for observing the conduct of the American troops in the islands. It is contained in the following letter addressed to the Secretary of the Army and Navy Club in Manila: "British Consulate, Manila, Jan. 20, 1903. Sir: As, in accordance with the age limit, I am relinquishing my post as H. B. M. Consul in April and am proceeding on leave of absence early next month, I wish to express to the members of the Army and Navy Club my thanks for the kindness in electing me a temporary member, and for the cordiality and courtesy I have always received. As an old cavalry and infantry officer, I shall always remember with great pleasure and pride my association in Manila with the most splendid and humane army of our Anglo-Saxon race on earth, and while as an Englishman I naturally glory in your hours of triumph and victory, my sympathy with your trials is as strong as it is with the British soldier, who, like your own, has often to suffer from the malignant and malicious falsehoods of those who ought to support and honor him. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, H. H. Hartford, H. B. M. Consul, Manila. Late captain H. B. M. Gordon Highlanders." This expression from a former captain of the famous Gordon Highlanders will be recognized by fair minded observers as a lofty tribute to the manhood and valor of American soldiery, but as we said before, it probably won't have any weight with the small-souled critics of the Army here at home.

Speaking of the Monroe Doctrine Harper's Weekly says: "The Anglo-German demonstration against Venezuela, and the disclosure of the motives which prompted one of the allies, simply had the effect of causing the American Congress in the session just concluded to provide for the construction of five battleships instead of two. We could build ten, or even fifteen, battleships a year, and still leave a surplus of income over expenditure, whereas Germany has already overstrained her fiscal resources by her present naval program. It is simply impossible for a poor country like Germany to keep pace with the United States, considered as a seapower, from the moment that the American people are awakened to the exigencies by which they are confronted. We ought to be grateful to the German professors for hastening the awakening." The fact here stated is well known to those familiar with the influences affecting the action of Congress during the last session. The great difficulty those understanding the necessity for military preparation have in dealing with Congress is to persuade its members that we are ever to have another war, and this difficulty has been a chronic one from the beginning of our history. But let Congress be persuaded that danger really threatens and it will be as united and as prompt in action as it was when fifty millions was voted to provide for the extraordinary expenses of the war with Spain. And behind Congress will be a country united and ready to direct its vast energies and its enormous wealth to the public defense without hesitation or complaint.

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Visayas, Division of the Philippines, in an order which we publish elsewhere urging the need of uniformity in the instruction given to troops and prescribing a definite course for all commands in his department, explains conditions which, as he remarks, need earnest attention. The defects which General Baldwin seeks to correct are naturally more marked in the Philippines than elsewhere. Until recently the troops in the islands have been widely scattered, and many of them have had work to perform which has made it difficult, if not actually impossible, to pursue any systematic, uniform course of instruction. Now, however, as General Baldwin points out, the concentration of troops affords opportunities for their instruction in larger bodies and along broader lines than have been possible under the conditions of service during the last four years. The stipulation that the drill season shall extend over the whole year is a long step in the direction of thoroughness. The rule need not and will not impose any hardship upon the enlisted force, but it will mean regular and continuous instruction which in the long run will undoubtedly improve the physical condition of the men besides adding to the efficiency of the Service itself.

The War College Board has made a long report to the Secretary of War on its interpretation of the Militia act, and it is probable that the War Department will now soon send to all of the National Guard organizations a circular letter giving the view of the Department on the various sections of the act which have appeared obscure. This matter would have been attended to at an earlier date had the War Department not been anxious that no definite action should be taken until after the Congress had left Washington. It will be impossible to please everyone, and it therefore follows that there will be some protests from some of the National Guard organizations to the interpretation given to the act by the War College Board. Complaints will be made to individual Congressmen, and if Congress were in session the War Department would be overrun with demands for changes.

We publish elsewhere in this issue an important General Order from Army Headquarters detailing a board, to select officers to compose the General Staff Corps.



## SOCIAL LIFE IN MANILA.

Manila, P.I., Feb. 5, 1903.

To one familiar with the events of the last four years in these islands nothing is more striking than the change that has taken place in the social life of Manila. From a drowsy, uncleanly and undesirable place of residence, with no society worthy of the name except a small circle of really delightful Spanish families, together with a few cultivated natives and a still smaller number of English and other Europeans, the place has been transformed into an up-to-date metropolitan city with as much gaiety, as much social charm and as many of the things that make life worth living as can be found in any city of similar proportions in Europe or America. It will take years for the world to appreciate this transformation, it is so wondrous and wholesome. And while the first hard, harsh work of all fell to the Army and Navy, the gracious task of developing social, moral and educational institutions in Manila has devolved almost entirely upon the women of the Army and Navy. The results they have here accomplished for education, charity, sanitary reform, municipal improvement and industrial betterment offer eloquent testimony to the ability of the American woman to conquer unpleasant conditions and make herself monarch of all she surveys.

An interesting manifestation of this feminine influence appears in the club life of Manila. I shall not attempt to offer a complete list of the women's clubs that flourish here. They are so numerous that an unintentional omission might cause trouble. But chief among them are the Monday Musical Club, the Manila Euchre Club, the Tiffin Club, the Duplicate Whist Club, the Saturday Evening Bridge Club, and half a dozen others of a literary or musical character. The officers of nearly all these organizations are wives or daughters of officers of the Army or Navy whose frequent entertainments are among the most charming events in Manila society. In conjunction with these one should mention the Army and Navy Club of Manila, where every evening witnesses half a dozen or more beautiful dinner parties, the Manila Cotillion Club, whose series of hops now drawing to a close have been among the chief delights of the season, and the Manila Golf Club, whose games, followed with tea parties in the open air, invariably attract the gayest of the gay set.

Among the most brilliant events of the season were the cotillion of the Manila Cotillion Club on New Year's Eve, and the german given by the same organization on the evening of Jan. 28. The last named entertainment was one of the most beautiful ever given in the East. On the receiving line were Mrs. Davis, wife of Major Gen. George W. Davis, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry W. Hubbell, Major and Mrs. Bailey, and Major and Mrs. Louis Brechemin. The guests included the following: Col. and Mrs. Henry O. S. Heistand, Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, Capt. Joseph T. Davis, Archibald W. Butt, George O. Squier, Arthur S. Conklin, Samuel F. Dallam, George T. Langhorne, Harrison J. Price, Arthur M. Edwards, Charles L. Bent, Jens Bugge, William F. Martin, Capt. and Mrs. Henry Jervey, Capt. and Mrs. B. Frank Cheatham; Lieuts. Clarence O. Sherrill, James A. Woodruff, T. B. Taylor, L. P. Butler, N. E. Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. George D. Arrowsmith; from the Navy, Lieut. Henry V. Butler and Ensigns William F. Bricker and Frank T. Evans; Misses Humphrey, Helen Humphrey, Cameron, Daisy Hubbell, Marix, Moore, Day, Bailey, Waltz, Woodward, McNab, McLane, Travers and Kneivitt.

Major and Mrs. Louis Brechemin, who are among the musical leaders in Manila society, have given a series of musicales during the season, which have afforded the keenest delight. The last of these took place on the evening of Feb. 1 and was devoted to selections from Mozart, Beethoven, Liszt, Chopin and Tchaikowsky, and the performers, besides Mrs. Brechemin, who has a superb voice, included Mrs. McCoy, wife of Lieut. Ralph McCoy, Mrs. Pope, Miss Davis, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Germain, and Capt. Pierre C. Stevens, U.S.A. An interesting feature of this entertainment was the appearance of Mrs. Brechemin as a leader of the orchestra, a service which she performed with rare grace and precision. It is no exaggeration to say that the entertainments given by Major and Mrs. Brechemin have contributed greatly to the cause of musical culture in Manila.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Edith Woodruff, daughter of Col. Charles A. Woodruff, U.S.A., to Mr. Roger Williams of Denver is a pleasant reminder of one of the most popular of all the American girls who have come to Manila. During her father's long tour of service as Chief Commissary of this Division Miss Woodruff was an acknowledged belle and a delightful entertainer. Of all the Americans who have come and gone none are more keenly missed in Manila society than the Woodruffs, whose whole-souled hospitality is a sunny memory to all who knew its charm.

Among the notable of recent entertainments at the Army and Navy Club was the farewell dinner given on the evening of Jan. 14 by Major Henry T. Allen in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, who sailed two days later for Hong Kong. The tables with covers for thirty-six persons were arranged to form three sides of a quadrangle, and the color scheme of the decorations was in yellow. Among the diners other than General and Mrs. Bell were Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans of the Navy, Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, Col. Charles F. and Mrs. Humphrey, Col. and Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe, Col. and Mrs. Alfred C. Girard, Major and Mrs. Louis Brechemin, Col. Peter D. Vroom, Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, Major Harvey C. Carbaugh and Major Walter S. Scott. The banquet was followed by an open air concert by the band of the Philippine Constabulary, which Major Allen, Chief of the Constabulary, believes will develop into one of the best organizations of its kind in the islands.

Another beautiful dinner in honor of General and Mrs. Bell was given on the evening of Jan. 15 by Major and Mrs. James B. Aleshire, who had as additional guests Col. and Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey and Capt. B. Frank Cheatham of the Army, and Capt. Charles H. Stockton of the Navy.

The latest of the series of charming dinners with which Col. and Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe have entertained during the season was given on the evening of Jan. 14, and like its predecessors was an extremely jolly affair. Mrs. Sharpe, who always displays exquisite taste in her table decorations, outdid herself on this occasion, the ornaments having been exceptionally attractive including place cards bearing dainty reproductions of Gibson girls. The party included Misses Marix, Humphrey, Bailey and Davis, Capt. Howard W. French and Jens Bugge and Lieuts. James G. Taylor and James A. Woodruff.

The home of Major Alfred E. Bradley, U.S.A., on

Calle Nozaledo was the scene of an enjoyable party for children on the evening of Jan. 16, the entertainers being Harriett and Follett Bradley. There were games and dancing and dainty refreshments and beautiful music by the 2d Infantry Band. The guests, nearly all of whom were children of Army and Navy and civilian officers, included Helen Taft, Cora and Nellie Carleton, Marguerite Wolfson, Elaine Waltz, Louise Scribner, Helen Dorrington, Ruth Steere, Margery and Jacky Aleshire, Ethel Summer, Kathleen Scott, Clara Crossfield, Bob Hartigan, Duck and Tots Humphrey, Roger Guilelain, Bob Taft, Harry Allen, Tom Steere, Julian Wolfson, Benton Fremont, James Muir, Alfred Crossfield.

Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, whose entertainments have an individual charm which never fails, gave a launch party on Jan. 15, which afforded a happy diversion from the round of dinners and receptions of the week preceding. After proceeding up the river as far as the lake, Major Carbaugh brought his guests back to the city for a dainty supper at the mess rooms, after which there were music and informal dancing. His party included Lieut. Harrison A. Bispham, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bispham, who acted as chaperone, Miss Humphrey, Miss Helen Humphrey, Miss Eskridge, Miss Hubbell, Miss Margaret Hubbell, Miss Woodward, Miss Day and Miss McLane, Capt. Arthur S. Conklin, Capt. Charles L. Bent, Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, Capt. Lambert W. Jordan, Jr., all of the Army, and Ensigns Alfred G. Howe and Hugo W. Osterhaus, of the Navy.

The Army and Navy Club of Manila has been such an important factor in the social life of the city and its generous hospitality has brightened so many hours for the wives and mothers, daughters and sweethearts of officers whom duty has brought to these islands, that it will rejoice those who have returned to the States to learn that the institution is as prosperous and its cheer as genial as of yore. The club is the social nerve center, so to speak, of the city, and its fame has spread throughout the Orient. To be put up at the Army and Navy Club is the highest social distinction that a foreigner in Manila, be he soldier, sailor or civilian, can receive. The tone of the club is exclusive, but the spirit that prevails within is the very essence of cordiality. And the entertainments that take place within its walls—the receptions, luncheons, dinners, musicales and so on—what a god-send they are for American officers and their women folk in this strange land! The Army and Navy Club, by the way, has just elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Col. Charles F. Humphrey, U.S.A.; vice-president, Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, U.S.A.; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. George C. Martin, U.S.A.; board of governors, Comdr. Adolph Marix and Lieut. Comdr. James M. Helm, both of the Navy, Col. William P. Rogers, Lieut. Col. Henry W. Hubbell, Major Andrew H. Russell, Major Millard F. Waltz, Major Louis Brechemin, Major Hobart K. Bailey, Major Edwin F. Glenn, Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer and Lieut. Ralph McCoy, all of the Army.

Among recent events in Army and Navy circles one may note the following: A dinner by Col. and Mrs. Charles Smart on the evening of Jan. 16; the Whist Club was entertained by Mrs. Stafford on the morning of Jan. 16, and by Mrs. Wade, wife of Brigadier General Wade, on the morning of Jan. 22; the Tiffin Club by Mrs. Putnam on the morning of Jan. 15; the Euchre Club by Mrs. Wade on the morning of Jan. 13. Major Gen. and Mrs. George W. Davis gave a handsome dinner in honor of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, on the evening of Jan. 18. The table was heavily banked with flowers, the dominant tone being crimson. Those invited to meet Admiral Evans were Brigadier General and Mrs. Wade, Col. and Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey, Col. and Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe, Col. and Mrs. Henry O. S. Heistand, Major and Mrs. Louis Brechemin, Governor and Mrs. William H. Taft, Miss Marix and Miss Bailey.

Comdr. Adolph Marix and Miss Marix, who is one of the loveliest girls in the Army and Navy set, entertained at dinner on the evening of Jan. 13, their guests including Major and Mrs. Louis Brechemin, Capt. and Mrs. Milton F. Davis and Capt. B. Frank Cheatham.

Capt. Frank Wilcox gave a charming tea at his quarters at Santa Mesa on the afternoon of Jan. 13. The guests included Mrs. Taft, wife of the Governor, Mrs. Bell, wife of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Mrs. Aleshire, wife of Major James B. Aleshire, Col. William P. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. William E. Welsh, Capt. and Mrs. Edward C. Carey, Capt. Charles L. Bent and Lieut. Homer E. Lewis.

Major George F. Cooke of the 26th Infantry gave a tea for a large party at his residence at Colocoon on the afternoon of Jan. 17, to which a considerable number of guests journeyed from Manila by special train. Music for dancing was furnished by a native orchestra. The guests included Major and Mrs. Pierce M. B. Travis, Capt. Frank Wilcox, Capt. Charles L. Bent, Lieuts. Raymond W. Briggs, Robert M. Nolan, Joseph K. Partello and Louis Brechemin, Jr., Miss Humphrey, Miss Helen Humphrey, Miss Partello, Miss Cameron, Miss Travis and Miss Bowman. Later in the evening the entire party attended a dinner dance at the beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, returning to Manila by special train in the small hours of the morning.

The officers stationed at Cuartel de Meisic, where Companies I, K, L, and M, of the 5th U.S. Infantry are quartered, gave a concert and dance on the evening of Jan. 12, which those present describe as one of the most enjoyable events of the year. The 5th Infantry Band, which is one of the best in the Service, rendered an exceedingly attractive program in the open air, after which there was dancing. Those present included Major and Mrs. George P. Borden, Capt. Girard Sturtevant, Capt. Americus Mitchell, Capt. Alexander M. Davis, Lieuts. Howard C. Price, Constant Cordier, Raymond W. Briggs and Joseph K. Partello, all of the Army, Ensign William F. Bricker of the Navy, Mrs. Hubbell, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Witham, Mrs. Humphrey, Miss McLane, Miss Bailey, Miss Cameron, Miss Hubbell, Miss Margaret Hubbell and Miss Travis.

The Army and Navy were strongly in evidence at a large hop given by Mr. and Mrs. H. D. C. Jones at their beautiful residence on the evening of Jan. 14. The event was in honor of Miss Perez Rubio, a lovely girl, who was married on the following Wednesday to Mr. Rupert Fox. The residence was beautifully decorated and the music was by the Rizal orchestra. The throng of guests included Capt. Archibald W. Butt, Charles L. Bent, Jens Bugge and Howard W. French and Lieuts. Raymond W. Briggs and Lawrence P. Butler, all of the Army, Miss Marix, Miss Davis, Miss Zoe Davis, Miss Humphrey, Miss Helen Humphrey, Miss Hubbell, Miss Margaret Hubbell, Miss Bailey and Miss McLeod.

Major Gen. and Mrs. George W. Davis had as guests at one of their recent dinner parties Capt. Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., commanding the battleship Kentucky, Major and Mrs. Henry F. Allen, Comdr. Adolph Marix, U.S.N.,

Major John S. Mallory and Capt. Jens Bugge and George T. Langhorne and Lieut. Hubert L. Wigmore, all of the Army, Miss Sutro, Miss Marix, Miss Davis and Miss Zoe Davis.

## POST QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If your correspondent signing himself "Less than \$1,000" desires to raise an issue as to the efficiency of the clerical work performed by post quartermaster sergeants and civil employees, the records of the Quartermaster General's Office for the past five years will settle that question conclusively, and I can assure him that the post quartermaster sergeants have no reason to fear the comparison, although among the civil employees I found men of the highest character and ability. Competent and prompt in the discharge of duty, they earned every dollar they received, and although their salaries ranged from \$114 to \$150 per month it never occurred to me that they were overpaid. Such men are a credit to any class or position. Our claim should be based on justice, not on economy. Ask a fair remuneration for our services without invidious comparison as to the services rendered or pay received by others. Admitting that the post non-commissioned staff are underpaid, it does not necessarily follow that civilian employees, doing a similar line of work, are overpaid because they receive more money than we do. A contention on such grounds would only injure them and in no way benefit us.

For the past few years rewards and benefits have been bestowed on every branch of the military service, save only the enlisted man. Here the process reverses and repression and curtailment has been the order of the day. Our pay is the same as it was prior to the Spanish-American War, although the purchasing power of money, owing to increase in price of all accessories is fully 30 per cent. less now than it was then. Striking out the travel allowance for re-enlistment on foreign station was an act that I have never heard justified in the opinion of any impartial person to whom the question was submitted. Nevertheless it stands, and materially reduces the slender emolument of the soldier as the reward for his share in the greatness and triumphs of the nation.

I have heard, and hold in writing, the opinions of officers of high rank in the staff departments, on the merits of the work performed by the post non-commissioned staff during the troublous times of '98, and at a later period. It was the general opinion then that a substantial increase in pay and position was our due. It is from this source we must look for help and I would like to hear an expression of opinion from some of these officers now. If their views have changed in any respect why not let us know it and where we stand.

I trust this suggestion will meet the eye and approval of some of the staff officers referred to, and that some authoritative statement of their present views will appear before long.

## SUBSISTENCE.

Our correspondent "Commissary Sergeant" says: "In my approval of the statement of 'Q.M. Sergeant' regarding the manner of improving the status and increasing the pay of the post non-com. staff, I failed to state what I believe to be true, namely, that the improvement could be accomplished without interfering with civilian clerks or any other grade or branch of the military service. There is no necessity for throwing anyone out to make room, and an effort on such lines would die without success. It would seem that 'Less Than \$1,000' is quite satisfied with his salary as long as it does not become necessary for him to 'stand at attention and salute.' The Army teaches courtesy from the enlisted man to the commanding general, and it is cheerfully given from whom required, and respectfully received, to whom due. Its teachings in this respect are recommended."

## A GROWL FROM THE MARINES.

The 400 officers and men comprising the battalion of U.S. Marines in command of Major F. J. Moses, U.S.M.C., that arrived at the navy yard, New York, March 12 from the Asiatic Station, complain very bitterly of their experience during the trip across the continent on the Southern Pacific Railroad which, it is claimed, worked on the plan that "anything is good enough for soldiers or sailors." These are the facts as set forth by a disgusted marine.

"We were put aboard an old emigrant train at Oakland, Cal., March 4. Our dinner that day consisted of two slices of bread, a piece of pie and a cup of coffee. This was such a heavy feed that the next day we only got two meals. Our engine was such a bum affair that we could not make as much as twenty miles an hour and reached the dinner station at 2 o'clock the next morning. We did not get breakfast the day after until about noon, this being the second meal in thirty-eight hours. It was midnight of the same day before we had another bite, making another twelve hour interval. These are the facts, as I have kept them in my diary, and my diary is an accurate record of everything that has happened in my company and to myself from the time we started on our march in China to the relief of Pekin to the present day."

It is understood that Major Moses has forwarded an official complaint to Washington as to the treatment of the men.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The war with Spain has been productive of about sixty general officers to the Army Register; more than resulted from the Civil War. Had the policy been inaugurated, upon suppression of the rebellion, of promotion of colonels upon approaching the age of retirement, the veterans of the Civil War would have been rewarded equally with those participating in the war with Spain.

## VERITAS.

The board of officers at Fort Columbus presided over by Col. G. B. Rodney, Art. Corps, is now actively engaged in the examination of the thirty-one enlisted candidates for commissions ordered before it. We are informed they are all likely young men, bright and intelligent. We wish them good luck.



## RETIREMENTS IN MARINE CORPS.

The retirements on account of age of the commissioned officers of the United States Marine Corps occur on the dates here mentioned:

Name and rank.	Date of Birth.	Retirement.
Charles Heywood, brig. gen.	Oct. 3, 1839	1903
George C. Reid, col.	Dec. 15, 1840	1904
P. C. Pope, col.	Feb. 28, 1841	1905
Meade, col.	Feb. 28, 1841	1906
M. C. Cochran, col.	Nov. 7, 1842	1906
L. W. C. Goodrell, lieut. col.	Nov. 9, 1843	1907
James Forney, col.	Jan. 17, 1844	1908
F. H. Harrington, col.	June 2, 1844	1906
G. C. Goodloe, col.	Jan. 31, 1845	1909
A. C. Kelton, lieut. col.	June 24, 1846	1910
G. F. Elliott, lieut. col.	Nov. 30, 1846	1910
O. C. Berryman, lieut. col.	Nov. 23, 1849	1913
P. St. C. Murphy, lieut. col.	July 7, 1850	1914
Wm. F. Spiller, lieut. col.	Jan. 10, 1851	1915
Randolph Dickinson, major.	July 27, 1853	1917
Wm. F. Biddle, major.	Oct. 17, 1853	1917
Thos. L. Wood, major.	July 17, 1854	1918
L. W. T. Waller, lieut. col.	Sept. 26, 1856	1920
F. L. Denny, col.	July 20, 1858	1922
C. A. Doyen, major.	Sept. 3, 1859	1923
C. H. Lauchheimer, major.	Sept. 22, 1859	1923
H. C. Haines, major.	Nov. 15, 1859	1923
S. A. W. Patterson, 1st lieut.	Dec. 3, 1859	1923
George Barnett, major.	Dec. 7, 1859	1923
J. E. Mahoney, capt.	Dec. 15, 1859	1923
H. K. White, major.	Jan. 25, 1860	1924
J. H. Pendleton, capt.	June 2, 1860	1924
Lincoln K. Karpis, major.	Sept. 23, 1860	1924
T. M. Perkins, capt.	Oct. 8, 1860	1924
F. J. Moses, capt.	Nov. 24, 1860	1924
Wm. McCreary, 1st lieut.	Nov. 24, 1862	1926
J. T. Booten, 1st lieut.	Dec. 8, 1862	1926
C. L. McCawley, major.	Aug. 24, 1865	1929
G. C. Andersen, capt.	March 10, 1866	1930
Henry W. Carpenter, capt.	April 25, 1866	1930
J. A. Lejeune, capt.	an. 10, 1867	1931
C. S. Hill, capt.	July 4, 1867	1931
E. E. West, 1st lieut.	July 7, 1867	1931
E. K. Cole, capt.	Sept. 1, 1867	1931
L. C. Lucas, capt.	Nov. 3, 1867	1931
E. K. Lowndes, capt.	Jan. 19, 1868	1932
C. S. Radford, capt.	June 3, 1868	1932
A. W. Catlin, capt.	Dec. 1, 1868	1932
T. F. Kane, capt.	Feb. 6, 1869	1933
A. T. Marx, capt.	April 29, 1869	1933
T. C. Treadwell, capt.	May 18, 1869	1933
A. S. McLemore, capt.	May 23, 1869	1933
L. M. Harding, 1st lieut.	June 13, 1869	1933
B. F. Rittenhouse, 1st lieut.	June 26, 1869	1933
W. W. Low, 1st lieut.	July 7, 1869	1933
W. N. McKelvy, capt.	July 15, 1869	1933
Logan Feland, 1st lieut.	Aug. 18, 1869	1933
J. W. Brown, 1st lieut.	Nov. 9, 1869	1933
E. A. Dutton, capt.	Nov. 30, 1869	1933
E. A. Jonas, 1st lieut.	Dec. 6, 1869	1933
C. G. Long, capt.	Dec. 14, 1869	1933
Dion Williams, capt.	Dec. 15, 1869	1933
T. F. Lyons, 1st lieut.	Dec. 21, 1869	1933
B. H. Fuller, capt.	Feb. 27, 1870	1934
W. C. Neville, capt.	May 27, 1870	1934
L. H. Moses, capt.	July 6, 1870	1934
T. H. Low, capt.	Aug. 26, 1870	1934
A. C. Rogers, 2d lieut.	Sept. 12, 1870	1934
J. N. Wright, 1st lieut.	Sept. 27, 1870	1934
R. L. Lane, capt.	Oct. 31, 1870	1934
MacKenzie Babb, 1st lieut.	Nov. 18, 1870	1934
H. C. Dewey, 1st lieut.	Dec. 7, 1870	1934
G. C. Muir, 1st lieut.	Dec. 9, 1870	1934
D. W. Blake, 2d lieut.	Jan. 29, 1871	1935
J. T. Myers, capt.	Jan. 29, 1871	1935
L. J. Magill, capt.	Jan. 31, 1871	1935
W. C. Dawson, capt.	March 26, 1871	1935
W. G. Powell, 1st lieut.	Sept. 8, 1871	1935
George Richards, major.	Feb. 6, 1872	1936
T. H. Brown, 2d lieut.	Feb. 12, 1872	1936
P. H. Bannon, capt.	March 12, 1872	1936
T. S. Borden, capt.	March 18, 1872	1936
H. C. Snyder, 1st lieut.	May 10, 1872	1936
Harry Lee, capt.	June 4, 1872	1936
R. C. McConnell, 1st lieut.	June 4, 1872	1936
D. G. Burton, 1st lieut.	July 8, 1872	1936
P. H. Hall, 1st lieut.	Aug. 1, 1872	1936
M. J. Shaw, capt.	Aug. 6, 1872	1936
C. C. Carpenter, 1st lieut.	Aug. 31, 1872	1936
H. O. Bissett, capt.	Oct. 29, 1872	1936
W. H. Pritchett, 2d lieut.	Nov. 3, 1872	1936
J. H. Russell, capt.	Nov. 14, 1872	1936
N. H. Hall, capt.	Nov. 2, 1873	1937
T. M. Clinton, 1st lieut.	March 5, 1873	1937
G. H. Mather, 1st lieut.	April 5, 1873	1937
A. E. Harding, 1st lieut.	July 15, 1873	1937
T. E. Backstrom, 2d lieut.	July 23, 1873	1937
A. A. Udell, 2d lieut.	Aug. 13, 1873	1937
Wm. H. Hodges, 1st lieut.	Sept. 16, 1873	1937
W. L. Redless, 2d lieut.	Nov. 1, 1873	1937
J. F. McGill, capt.	Feb. 22, 1874	1938
A. McAllister, 2d lieut.	March 9, 1874	1938
F. F. Robards, 2d lieut.	March 13, 1874	1938
W. E. Smith, 2d lieut.	April 7, 1874	1938
L. G. Miller, 2d lieut.	June 4, 1874	1938
F. A. Ramsey, 2d lieut.	June 22, 1874	1938
C. T. Westcott, jr., 2d lieut.	July 17, 1874	1938
J. McE. Huey, 1st lieut.	July 19, 1874	1938
H. J. Hirsinger, 1st lieut.	Sept. 11, 1874	1938
H. D. F. Long, 1st lieut.	Sept. 20, 1874	1938
R. C. Berkeley, capt.	Jan. 9, 1875	1939
G. C. Thorpe, capt.	Jan. 17, 1875	1939
A. N. Henshaw, 1st lieut.	March 10, 1875	1939
H. L. Bears, capt.	April 13, 1875	1939
W. H. Clifford, 1st lieut.	July 28, 1875	1939
R. F. Wynne, capt.	Aug. 16, 1875	1939
E. A. Greene, 2d lieut.	Aug. 19, 1875	1939
W. B. Lemly, capt.	Aug. 31, 1875	1939
J. T. Buttrick, 2d lieut.	Sept. 8, 1875	1939
C. H. Lyman, 1st lieut.	Sept. 22, 1875	1939
J. H. A. Day, 1st lieut.	Sept. 26, 1875	1939
T. Monell, 2d lieut.	Oct. 13, 1875	1939
R. W. Dikeman, 2d lieut.	Jan. 1, 1876	1940
F. H. Delano, capt.	Jan. 20, 1876	1940
H. C. Fay, 2d lieut.	March 19, 1876	1940
E. C. Eagan, 2d lieut.	March 20, 1876	1940
W. E. Noa, 2d lieut.	April 9, 1876	1940
L. H. Purcell, 1st lieut.	April 20, 1876	1940
D. S. McDougal, 2d lieut.	April 23, 1876	1940
J. S. Turrill, 1st lieut.	June 17, 1876	1940
H. L. Matthews, 2d lieut.	June 18, 1876	1940
Henry Leonard, capt.	July 31, 1876	1940
F. C. Lander, 1st lieut.	Sept. 7, 1876	1940
F. C. Reisinger, 1st lieut.	Oct. 10, 1876	1940
F. E. Evans, 1st lieut.	Nov. 19, 1876	1940
G. C. Reid, capt.	Dec. 9, 1876	1940
A. J. O'Leary, 2d lieut.	Jan. 6, 1877	1941
L. J. Jolly, 1st lieut.	Jan. 18, 1877	1941
F. S. Hooker, 1st lieut.	Feb. 13, 1877	1941
J. W. McClusky, 2d lieut.	Feb. 15, 1877	1941
R. W. Sibley, 2d lieut.	March 28, 1877	1941
H. C. Davis, capt.	April 11, 1877	1941
D. D. Porter, capt.	April 29, 1877	1941
W. C. Hartlee, 1st lieut.	June 13, 1877	1941
Giles Bishop, jr., 2d lieut.	July 5, 1877	1941
Edgar Hayes, 2d lieut.	July 15, 1877	1941
A. S. Williams, 1st lieut.	Aug. 25, 1877	1941
J. C. Breckinridge, capt.	Sept. 13, 1877	1941
F. M. Wise, jr., 1st lieut.	Oct. 6, 1877	1941
L. M. Little, 1st lieut.	Jan. 16, 1878	1942
R. Taylor, 1st lieut.	Jan. 20, 1878	1942
R. M. Gilson, capt.	Jan. 20, 1878	1942
H. R. Lay, 1st lieut.	Feb. 8, 1878	1942

J. S. Bates, 1st lieut.	March 8, 1878	1942
George Van Orden, 1st lieut.	March 25, 1878	1942
R. B. Sullivan, 2d lieut.	May 26, 1878	1942
S. W. Brewster, 2d lieut.	July 11, 1878	1942
W. R. Coyle, 1st lieut.	July 10, 1878	1942
J. M. Salladay, 1st lieut.	July 10, 1878	1942
E. T. Fryer, 2d lieut.	Aug. 22, 1878	1942
J. C. Beaumont, 1st lieut.	Oct. 7, 1878	1942
R. M. Cutts, 1st lieut.	Nov. 13, 1878	1942
P. M. Rixey, jr., 2d lieut.	Nov. 17, 1878	1942
H. A. Herbert, jr., 2d lieut.	Dec. 8, 1878	1942
B. B. Woog, 1st lieut.	Jan. 8, 1879	1942
W. H. Parker, capt.	Jan. 16, 1879	1942
F. L. Bradman, capt.	Jan. 18, 1879	1942
H. H. Kipp, 2d lieut.	Feb. 16, 1879	1942
A. C. Baker, 2d lieut.	Feb. 24, 1879	1942
T. A. Mott, 1st lieut.	April 9, 1879	1942
A. J. Matthews, capt.	April 30, 1879	1942
L. M. Gulick, capt.	May 27, 1879	1942
J. K. Tracy, 2d lieut.	June 4, 1879	1942
R. Y. Rhea, 2d lieut.	June 11, 1879	1942
R. F. Williams, 1st lieut.	June 20, 1879	1942
C. E. Miller, capt.	June 24, 1879	1942
C. McCauley, 1st lieut.	June 28, 1879	1942
F. M. Eslick, 1st lieut.	July 3, 1879	1942
T. Holcomb, jr., 2d lieut.	Aug. 5, 1879	1942
H. L. Roosevelt, 1st lieut.	Oct. 5, 1879	1942
H. D. South, 2d lieut.	Oct. 8, 1879	1942
F. Halford, 2d lieut.	Oct. 27, 1879	1942
P. E. Chamberlin, 2d lieut.	Oct. 31, 1879	1942
F. J. Schwable, 2d lieut.	Nov. 11, 1879	1942
E. B. Manwaring, 2d lieut.	Nov. 24, 1879	1942
W. Brackett, 2d lieut.	Dec. 18, 1879	1942
R. H. Dunlap, capt.	Dec. 22, 1879	1942
J. W. Wadleigh, 1st lieut.	Dec. 27, 1879	1942
E. B. Miller, 2d lieut.	Dec. 28, 1879	1942
R. R. Wallace, 2d lieut.	Dec. 29, 1879	1942
C. Campbell, 2d lieut.	Feb. 10, 1880	1944
J. P. V. Gridley, 2d lieut.	March 26, 1880	1944
S. D. Butler, capt.	April 20, 1880	1944
H. Colvocoresses, 2d lieut.	Sept. 4, 1880	1944
M. Colvocoresses, jr., 2d lieut.	Sept. 5, 1880	1944
W. A. Pickering, 2d lieut.	Oct. 21, 1880	1944
F. S. Wiltse, 2d lieut.	Oct. 22, 1880	1944
J. A. Hughes, 2d lieut.	Nov. 2, 1880	1944
E. H. Ellis, 2d lieut.	Dec. 13, 1880	1944
T. C. Turner, 2d lieut.	March 29, 1882	1945

## DISTINGUISHED NAVY MARKSMEN.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling under date of Washington, D.C., March 16, 1903, sent the following communication to the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet:

"Sir: By the direction of the President, the Department desires to express its appreciation of the vigorous and intelligent efforts made by the fleet under your command to improve the target practice. The Department is in receipt of a report of the inspection of the Kentucky held on Dec. 20, 1902, and Jan. 9, 10, and 11, 1903. This and other similar reports indicate progress and show close attention to the work on the part of yourself, the officers and crews of the vessels of your fleet.

"The Department confidently expects that the same good work, which has produced excellent results with the smaller caliber guns, will soon be observed in the 8-inch and 13-inch guns, and that the ability already displayed will be used to correct any defects in the sights of the heavy guns.

"The Department desires that you will make known its appreciation, particularly to the following men named in your report who have especially distinguished themselves in marksmanship:

"Kentucky: Six-pounder R.F. guns, J. S. O'Brien, ordinary seaman; H. W. Stratton, apprentice, 1st class. Five-inch R.F. guns, L. R. Hawley, seaman, and R. W. B. Wagner, seaman.

"New Orleans: Six-pounder R.F. guns, T. Crawford, coxswain; J. Morency, corporal, U.S.M.C. Six-inch R.F. guns, A. Ludquist, coxswain.

"Helena: Six-pounder R.F. guns, D. Humphreys, ordinary seaman."

## LAUNCH OF THE SHAMROCK.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock III, built to compete for the America's Cup, the coming summer, was successfully launched at Dumbarton, Scotland, from the yards of Messrs. Denny, on March 17, being christened by the Countess of Shaftesbury. She is the joint creation of Mr. George L. Watson and William Fife, the celebrated yacht designers, and if she can't "lift the cup" this year, British yachtsmen already are of opinion that no other single-master can. Various accounts have appeared as to the dimensions of the vessel, as well as drawings supposed to represent her hull, all which are pure speculation and perfectly unreliable. The detailed measurements of Shamrock III, and other important particulars, up to date, remain a secret with her designers and builders. One fact seems to be apparent, however, and that is that she is the lightest-built craft ever launched to race for the cup. Experts at the launch declare that she shows a hull with beautiful horizontal lines and somewhat flat bilge over her fin lead keel. Most will depend, it is said, upon her sail plan. The transverse waves, according to those who have had a very brief look at the hull, have few solid portions to get hold of the main obstacle when once Froude's system is believed in.

Instead of the shallow body and flat floored type adapted from the American centerboard boats, the Shamrock III, shows a hull which is a return in the direction of a purely British type of racing cutter.

There will be one radical departure this year in the steering arrangements, as Sir Thomas has at last waked up to the advantages of the steering wheel over the tiller for big boats, and the Shamrock will use the wheel, as the American yachts have done for years, and with such marked advantages. The hull of the Shamrock is said to be constructed of nickel plate alloy. In speaking after the launch, Sir Thomas Lipton was thus quoted:

"My third and perhaps my last shot at lifting the America's Cup will be the most serious and, I think, the most hopeful of my efforts. The Reliance may beat us, but it will not be because I have not got the best boat. British brains and workmen can produce. If the cup stays in America it will stay there because of the extraordinary genius of the American yacht builder. If he can produce a still further improvement in his art, I shall begin to think he is a bit more than human.

The French submarine boat Espadon dove beneath the French Line steamer La Champagne as she was passing Barfleur en route to New York and a slight shock indicated that the steamer had struck something. Instantly the Espadon rose nearby and the steamer's passengers flocked to the rail to watch her. They waved handkerchiefs and some of them shouted "Vive la France." A voice on the Espadon cried: "If we had been at war you would have been at the bottom." This was greeted with a volley of hurrahs.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

If the proposition to build a municipal electric light plant for New York is adopted the city's power house will be built on Blackwell's Island, and the naval park project will disappear. Borough President Cantor favors turning over the island to the Navy Department.

Rear Admiral F. T. Bowles, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, visited the navy yard, New York, March 14. He was particularly interested in the progress made in the building of the Connecticut and, escorted by Naval Constructor Capps, visited the ways and examined in detail every feature of the work. Several of the upright keel plates are now in position, having been placed on the bottom plates and joined with temporary bolts. There will be slight delay now in the work of construction. To continue the work with the temporary derricks that have been put up alongside the ways would entail additional expense.

Orders for the gunboat Isla de Luzon to proceed up the Mississippi to St. Louis have been countermanded, as an act of international courtesy toward the Spanish Minister who is to be present. She will be put out of commission at Pensacola. The monitor Arkansas, Commander Vreeland, will go to St. Louis instead of the Isla de Luzon.

The Navy Department is informed of the departure of the U.S.S. Wyoming from Sausalito, Cal., on a short cruise for the purpose of drilling the crew and manipulating the machinery with the regular force on board. The Wyoming is one of the coast defense monitors recently completed by the Union Iron Works.

Bids have been opened at the Navy Department for the transportation of enlisted men to the various ports where required during the coming year, but on account of the keen competition shown by nearly every road in the country of any seaboard connection, the results cannot be known for a considerable time to come.

Under orders from the Navy Department the various recruiting parties now operating in different parts of the country will endeavor to bring the number of new recruits up to at least three thousand, that being the number required to comply with the increase of the enlisted force authorized by the last Congress. From the reports received from the officers in command of these recruiting parties the Department has strong hopes of securing the number required in the course of the next few weeks.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department on March 14 opened bids for the construction of the big floating steel dry dock to be built in this country and located at Cavite, Philippine Islands. The United States Shipbuilding Company, of Jersey City, N.J., bid as follows: On item No. 1, for the construction of the dock complete and delivered at Cavite, \$1,443,000; on item No. 3, providing for the delivery of the dock at Wilmington, Del., within twenty months, \$1,184,000; on item No. 3, providing for the delivery of the dock at San Francisco, Cal., \$1,220,000; and on item No. 5, providing for delivery at Cavite within twenty months, \$1,100,000. The Maryland Steel Company, of Sparrows Point, Md., bid on item No. 3, providing for delivery of the dock at Sandy Point, Md., \$1,085,000, and the Chauncey N. Dutton Company, of New York, made a bid on item No. 3 of \$1,105,000. Each of the bidders presented plans of its own, and it will therefore be some time before the award of the contract is made. We gave a general description of this dock in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 14.

The battleship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet is now assembled at Pensacola, Fla., and will be cruising in the Gulf and adjacent waters until the last of April, when it will rendezvous at Hampton Roads, Va., for inspection.

The present enlisted strength of the Marine Corps is 6,200 men; the authorized enlisted strength is 7,532.

The Navy Department has received the proceedings and finding in the court-martial case of Ensign Ward K. Wortman, who was tried at Pensacola, Fla., by order of the Secretary of the Navy on the charge of negligence in the performance of duty. The charge grew out of the explosion in the 8-inch turret of the battleship Massachusetts, which resulted in the death of the entire gun's crew of nine men. As was confidently expected by the Navy Department, the court acquitted Ensign Wortman of all blame for the catastrophe. It will be recalled that the court of inquiry, of which Captain Converse was the president, which made an investigation of the causes of the explosion, recommended that no further proceedings be had in the matter, but that Secretary Moody refused to approve this recommendation and ordered the trial of Ensign Wortman on the ground that it was necessary for the discipline of the Service.

The cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis are to be put in commission for service as training ships for firemen. They have been used for some time as receiving ships, the former at New York and the latter at Philadelphia. Capt. James M. Miller, now on duty at the New York Navy Yard, will have command of the Columbia. No officer has been selected to command the Minneapolis. It is the intention of the Navy Department to replace the Columbia at the New York yard by the Hancock, formerly in the Army Transport Service. This vessel is now at New York and is rapidly being put in a serviceable condition.

With the U.S.S. Newark and Montgomery at Montevideo American interests are fully protected there during the revolution now in progress.

A system of wireless telegraphy is to be installed at the navy yard, New York. The object is to secure communication with ingoing and outgoing vessels while they are yet a considerable distance out at sea, and transmit orders, etc., that are usually carried out to them by a tug.

We are informed that in the sports at the Mare Island and Navy Yard on Feb. 23 it was a crew from the revenue cutter Manning, and not from the Perry that won the fourth and most important race. The Perry's crew was ruled out at the beginning of the race for a foul. The race was easily won by a scratch crew from the Manning, pulling in one of the Wyoming's launches, as the boats and oars of the Manning are lighter than the naval standard and were ruled out. The coxswain of the Manning's boat says: "This



command were well conducted, but that the division details are badly and often improperly executed. Admiral Evans is adverse to the plan of assigning midshipmen or ensigns to the command of divisions on board ships, and states that in his opinion officers with so little experience in handling guns and men are not properly qualified to instruct gun crews. He reports to the Navy Department that the practice of assigning midshipmen to this important duty, which has been brought about by the shortage of officers available for sea duty, "is a serious danger to the fleet," and should be avoided in the future. He recommends that in making assignments to his squadron hereafter midshipmen be always placed under the orders of the division commanders, who are officers of higher rank and of more experience.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.  
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

#### Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. At Pensacola.  
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Pensacola.  
IOWA, Capt. Thomas Perry. At Pensacola.  
INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At Pensacola Fla.  
ILLINOIS, Capt. George H. Converse. At Pensacola.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. At Pensacola.  
TEXAS, Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At Pensacola.  
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Pensacola.

#### Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. Sailed March 15 from San Juan for Puerto Cortez, Honduras.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Pensacola.  
MARIEETTA, Comdr. S. W. Diehl. Sailed March 15 from San Juan for Puerto Cortez, Honduras.  
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. Sailed March 18 from New York for Puerto Cortez, Honduras.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. Sailed March 18 from Newport News for Puerto Cortez, Honduras.  
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson. Sailed March 18 from San Juan for Puerto Cortez, Honduras.  
VIXEN, Comdr. Walter McLean. At Culebra.

#### EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral C. B. Cotton ordered to command. Captain Dayton in temporary command.  
Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.  
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. James H. Dayton. At Naples.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. At Naples.  
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. At Naples.  
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. At Algiers.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.  
NEWARK (Flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. At Montevideo.  
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Sailed March 19 from Montevideo for Buenos Ayres.  
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Sailed March 13 from Punta Arenas for Talcahuano.  
FORTUNE, Lieut. A. W. Hinds. Sailed March 13 from Punta Arenas for Talcahuano.  
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Arrived at Para March 19.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. J. J. Hunker. Sailed March 18 from Acapulco for Magdalena Bay via La Paz.  
BOSTON, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Sailed March 18 from Acapulco for Magdalena Bay via La Paz.  
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Sailed March 18 from Acapulco for Magdalena Bay via La Paz.  
PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
RANGER, Comdr. W. P. Potter. Sailed March 18 from Acapulco for Magdalena Bay via La Paz.  
WHEELING, Comdr. E. B. Underwood ordered to command. At Tutuila, Samoa.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander-in-Chief Philippine Squadron.  
Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.  
KENTUCKY (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles H. Stockton. Capt. Robert M. Berry ordered to command. Arrived at Hong Kong March 13.  
RAINBOW, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. (Flagship of Admiral Cooper.) At Cavite.  
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. Arrived at Hong Kong March 18.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. E. M. Hughes. At Cavite.  
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. At Cavite.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart. At Cavite.  
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn. At Cavite, P.I.  
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. At Subig.  
GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. Sailed March 7 from Brisbane for Cavite.  
HELENA, Comdr. Sidney A. Staunton. At Cavite.  
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. At Hong Kong.  
IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. At Cavite.  
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite. Address Guam.  
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.  
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfield. At Tongku, China. Address care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces, Asiatic Station.  
MONTEREY, Comdr. W. H. Beehler. Arrived at Canton March 12.  
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Hong Kong.  
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Hong Kong. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.  
PISCATAQUA, Bttn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite. Address Manila.  
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Sailed March 2 from Swatow for Fuchau.  
PRINCETON, Comdr. John B. Collins. At Olongapo.

SATURN (collier, merchant officers and crew). Sailed March 5 from Hong Kong for San Francisco.  
VICKSBURG, Comdr. G. Blockinger. At Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.  
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. Arrived at Shanghai March 14.  
WOMBATUCK, Bttn. James Laven. At Olongapo. Address Manila.  
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Cavite.  
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Hong Kong.

#### Gunboats Patrolling the Philippines.

ALBAY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Zamboanga.  
CALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. At Canton.  
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Winterhalter. Arrived at Shanghai March 18. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
SAMA, Lieut. E. I. Bisset. At Zamboanga.  
QUIROS, Lieut. F. Boughter. At Zamboanga.  
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. L. C. Bertolotto. Arrived at Shanghai March 18.

#### VESELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, & C.

ACCOMAC, Bttn. C. T. Chase. At Pensacola.  
ACTIVE, Boatswain Charles Wouters. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.  
AILEEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
ALICE, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ALVARADO, Lieut. Harley H. Christy, Annapolis, Md.  
APACHE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Culebra.  
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. Arrived at Key West March 17.  
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Culver. Arrived at Boston March 16. Address there.  
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. At Mare Island.  
CHICKASAW, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Boatswain F. Carall. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed March 17 from New York for Pensacola.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Sailed March 18 from Havana for Santiago. Address San Juan.  
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Sailed March 15 from Port Antonio for Eusemada de Mora. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
HERCULES, tug. At Norfolk. Address there.  
HIST, Lieut. Chas. Owens. Arrived at New Suffolk March 18.  
HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. A. MacArthur. At League Island, Pa. Address there.  
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, H.I. Address Honolulu.  
ISLA DE LUZON. Arrived at Pensacola March 17. Has been ordered out of commission.  
IWANA, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Arrived at Culebra March 12. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
MASSASOIT, Boatswain James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Arrived at Washington March 13.  
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie. Address there.  
MODOC, At Philadelphia.  
MOHAWK, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
NARKEETA (tug). Sailed March 17 from New York for off Bridgeport, Conn.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Boston.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
NEZINSCOT (tug), At Portsmouth, N.H.  
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
NINA (tug). Arrived at New York March 16.  
OSCEOLA, Bttn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.  
PAWNEE, Sailed March 17 from New York for off Bridgeport, Conn.  
PEORIA, Ensign Walter B. Tardy. At Newport News. Address Norfolk.  
PONTIAC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.  
POWHEATAN, At New York. Address there.  
PAWTUCKET, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
POTOMAC, Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
RAPIDO, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Address there.  
RESTLESS, Norfolk, Va.  
STANDISH (tug). Sailed March 17 from Norfolk for Annapolis.  
SANDOVAL, Lieut. Martin E. Trench. At Annapolis.  
SAMOSET (tug). Sailed March 17 from New York for off Bridgeport, Conn.  
SEABOARD, Boatswain George B. Hendry. At navy yard, Sioux, tug. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. At Mare Island. Address there.  
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. At Guam. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
SYLFH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.  
TECUMSEH, Bttn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.  
TRAFFIC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
TRETON, Boatswain E. M. Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
UNADILLA, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
UNCAS, Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address there.  
VIGILANT, Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
WABAN, tug. At Pensacola. Address there.  
WAHNETA, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
WASE, Lieut. Bion B. Blier. At Pensacola. Address Pensacola.  
WISCONSIN, Capt. U. Sebree. At Bremerton, Washington. Address there.  
WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At Mare Island. Address there.  
YANKTON, Comdr. Austin L. Knight. At Port Antonio. Address care Postmaster, New York.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.  
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. Address New York City.  
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). At League Island. Address there.

#### RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.  
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to training station.)  
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.  
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
NIPSIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.  
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.  
RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Norfolk, Va.  
SANTER, Comdr. H. Osterhaus. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SOUTHERY (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman. At Boston, Mass. Address there.  
WABASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN ACTIVE SERVICE.  
Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., Flotilla Commander. Address of Flotilla, care Postmaster, New York.  
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. G. W. Williams. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
BARRY, At Norfolk.  
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. At Norfolk.  
DALE, Lieut. H. I. Cone. At Norfolk.  
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. At Norfolk.

#### TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. G. C. Davison, U.S.N., in command.  
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, PORTER, SOMERS, DELONG, MACKENZIE, WORDEN, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON and THORNTON.

#### TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

ADDER, Ensign F. L. Pinney. Arrived at New Suffolk March 18.  
MCKEE and CRAVEN, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.  
TALBOT, Lieut. A. M. Procter. At Annapolis. Trying oil fuel.  
RODGERS, Ensign John J. Halligan, Jr. Washington. In connection with oil fuel tests.  
GWIN, Lieut. John F. Hines. Naval Academy detail, Norfolk, under repairs.  
DAHLGREN, Ensign C. P. Nelson. Arrived at New Suffolk March 18.  
MOCASSIN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. Arrived at New Suffolk March 18.  
STEWART, Lieut. Arthur B. Hoff. At Annapolis.  
TRUXTON, Lieut. A. H. Davis. At Norfolk.  
WINSLOW, Lieut. L. R. Sargent. At Newport.  
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At Norfolk, Va.  
WILKES. In reserve at Key West, Fla.

#### TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Arrived at Mare Island March 15. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
ALERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. Sailed March 15 from San Francisco on cruise. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. Arrived at Base Terre March 8. Itinerary: Leave March 14, 1903, due at Kingston, Jamaica, March 24, 1903; leave March 31, 1903, due at Key West, Fla., April 15, 1903; leave April 25, 1903, due at Yorktown, Va., May 7, 1903; leave May 18, 1903, due at Hampton Roads, Va., May 29, 1903. Mail address care Postmaster, New York City, N.Y., domestic postage.  
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At Newport.  
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. At Port Royal. Address there.  
ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Heilner. Sailed March 12 from Kingston for Havana. Itinerary: Arrive Havana March 23; leave April 1, arrive Gardiners Bay April 15; leave May 3, arrive Tompkinsville May 5. Mail address care Postmaster, New York.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Arrived at Mobile March 13. Itinerary of U.S.T.S. Hartford: Leave Mobile March 26, arrive Pensacola March 27; leave April 13, arrive Havana April 16; leave April 20, arrive New York (Navy Yard) April 27; leave May 4, arrive Gardiners Bay May 5. Leave Gardiners Bay Fridays during stay there, going to New London for fresh provisions and to give liberty, returning to Gardiners Bay on Mondays. Address all mail care U.S. Despatch Agent, New York.  
LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. Address Norfolk. On cruise in Chesapeake Bay. At Yorktown.  
MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. Arrived at Mare Island March 19. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. Arrived at San Juan Feb. 27. Itinerary of the Monongahela follows: Leave March 19, 1903; due at Yorktown, April 7, 1903; leave April 25, 1903; due at Hampton Roads April 28, 1903. Address all mail to U.S.T.S. Monongahela, care U.S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, until March 14, (date of steamer sailing from New York). After March 14, address to Yorktown, Va.  
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived at San Juan March 13. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. Arrived at Newport News March 14.  
TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Boston. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

#### COLLIERS.

##### (Merchant officers and crews.)

AJAX. At Boston. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
ALEXANDER. Sailed March 17 from Bermuda for Norfolk. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
CAESAR. Sailed March 13 from Malta for Norfolk. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
BRUTUS. Sailed March 15 from San Juan for Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
HANNIBAL. Arrived at New London March 12. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
LEBANON. Sailed March 17 from Boston for Baltimore. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
LEONIDAS. Arrived at Baltimore March 19. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
MARCELLUS. Arrived at Boston March 12. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
NERO. Sailed March 18 from Suez for Malta. Address care Postmaster, New York City.  
STERLING. Sailed March 14 from Hampton Roads for Pensacola. Address care Postmaster, New York.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. F. Swift, retired. Address Station Fish Hawk, Boatswain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

#### VESELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—At San Juan, Porto Rico. Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth.  
BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle. San Diego, Cal.  
BOUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C., Capt. J. A. Siamm.  
CALUMET—At New York, N.Y., 1st Lieut. C. T. Brian.  
CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass.  
CHASE—Practice ship, Capt. W. E. Reynolds, Arundel Cove, Md.  
COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.  
DALLAS—At New London, Conn., Capt. W. C. De Hart.  
DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass., Capt. F. H. Newcomb.  
FESSENDEN—At Detroit, Mich., Capt. James B. Moore.  
FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C., Capt. W. S. Howland.  
GALVESTON—At Galveston, Tex., Capt. O. D. Myrick.  
GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal., 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.  
GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash., Capt. D. F. Tostler.  
GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y., Capt. T. D. Walker.  
GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. T. D. Lay, retired.  
HAMILTON—At Savannah, Ga., 1st Lieut. F. J. Hanke.  
HUDSON—At New York, N.Y., Lieut. R. Ridgley, jr.  
MCULLOCH—At San Francisco, Cal., Capt. W. C. Coulson.



McLANE—At Key West, Fla., Capt. A. P. R. Hanks.  
 MANHATTAN—At New York, N. Y., Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.  
 MANNING—Capt. C. H. McLellan, at San Francisco, Cal.  
 MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.  
 ONONDAGA—Capt. W. G. Ross, at Norfolk, Va.  
 PERRY—At Astoria, Oregon, Capt. W. A. Felling.  
 RUSH—At Seattle, Wash., Capt. C. C. Fenger (repairing).  
 SEMINOLE—At Boston, Mass., Capt. H. B. Rogers.  
 SLOOP SPERRY—At Patchogue, N. Y., 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.  
 SMITH—At New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. H. Emery.  
 THETIS—Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco, Cal.  
 TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall, at Wilmington, N. C.  
 WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.  
 WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. S. E. Maguire.  
 WINONA—Repairing at Arundel Cove, Md.  
 WOODBURY—At Portland, Me., Capt. E. C. Chaytor.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nomination confirmed by the Senate March 10.

## ASSISTANT SURGEON IN THE NAVY.

Clarence F. Ely, of Pennsylvania, to be an assistant surgeon from March 6, 1903, to fill a vacancy.

## Nominations confirmed March 13.

## APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Ervin A. McMillan, of California, to be an assistant paymaster from March 12, 1903, to fill a vacancy.  
 Eugene H. Tricou, of California, to be an assistant paymaster from March 12, 1903, to fill a vacancy.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 14, 1903.

## ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY.

Rear Admiral George Dewey, to be admiral of the Navy from March 2, 1899, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved March 2, 1899.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 17, 1903.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Comdr. George H. Kearny, to be a captain from March 7, 1903 (subject to the examination), vice Lillie, retired.  
 Lieut. Comdr. Bradley A. Fliske, to be a commander from March 7, 1903 (subject to the examination), vice Kearny, promoted.

Lieut. DeWitt C. Redgrave, to be a lieutenant commander from March 7, 1903 (subject to the examination), vice Fliske, promoted.

Lieut. (J.G.) Edward McCauley, jr., to be a lieutenant from March 7, 1903 (subject to the examination), vice Redgrave, promoted.

Paym. James S. Phillips, to be a paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from March 3, 1903.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 18.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Lewis J. Clark, to be a lieutenant commander from Jan. 10, 1903, vice Denig, promoted.

Lieut. Theodore G. Dewey, to be a lieutenant commander from Feb. 10, 1903, vice Peters, promoted.

Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy.

Hugh Rodman, John A. Hoogewerff, Edward E. Caphart, Henry B. Wilson, Gustav Kaemmerling, Kenneth McAlpine and Clarence H. Mathews.

Lieutenants (J.G.) to be lieutenants from March 3, 1903.

Thomas T. Craven, vice Rodman; Charles L. Poor, vice Hoogewerff; Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, vice Caphart; Ralph Earle, vice Wilson; Gatewood S. Lincoln, vice Kaemmerling; Edward T. Fitzgerald, vice McAlpine; and Ivan C. Wettengel, vice Mathews, promoted.

Charles M. Toser, Wat T. Cluverius, Duncan M. Wood, Leigh C. Palmer, Albert W. Marshall, Thomas A. Kearney, Arthur MacArthur, jr., Charles E. Gilpin, Frank E. Ridgely, Dudley W. Knox, Charles P. Burt, Mark Saint C. Ellis.

To be passed assistant surgeon.

Asst. Surg. Barton L. Wright, from May 13, 1902, to fill a vacancy.

Surgeons to have the rank of lieutenant commander.

Victor C. B. Means, Frederick J. B. Cordeiro, Francis W. F. Wieber, Oliver D. Norton, Frederick A. Hesler, Isaac W. Kite, Andrew R. Wentworth, Corbin J. Decker, Thomas A. Berryhill, Eugene P. Stone.

George Pickrell, Rand P. Crandall, Hutton N. T. Harris, John F. Urie, Albert M. D. McCormick, Will F. Arnold, George B. Wilson, Charles F. Stokes, Edward R. Stitt, Manley F. Gates, Charles H. T. Lowndes.

George H. Barber, George Rothganger, George T. Smith, George A. Lung, Luther L. Von Wedekind, Edward S. Bogert, jr., Leckinski W. Sprattling, Robert M. Kennedy, Norman J. Blackwood, William G. Braisted, Sheldon G. Evans, Adrian R. Alfred, John E. Page, Middleton S. Guest.

Passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons.

Joseph A. Guthrie, Charles M. De Valin, Charles P. Bagg, Carl De W. Brownell, Henry D. Wilson, Lewis Morris, John M. Moore, Edward M. Shipp.

Charles E. Riggs, James F. Leys, Frank C. Cook, Ammen Farenholt, Charles P. Kindelberger, Arthur W. Dunbar, Theodore W. Richards, Reginald K. Smith, Moulton K. Johnson, William M. Wheeler, Middleton S. Elliott.

Frank L. Pleadwell, Dudley N. Carpenter, Daniel H. Morgan, James C. Pryor, Washington B. Grove, Raymond Spear, Harold H. Haas, William H. Bucher, Edgar Thompson, Elton O. Huntington and John B. Dennis.

Passed assistant surgeons in the Navy to have the rank of lieutenant.

Ralph T. Orvis, David B. Kerr, Eugene J. Grow, Alfred G. Grunwell, Cary D. Langhorne, Joseph C. Thompson, Frederick L. Benton, Will M. Garton, Frank E. McCullough.

Francis M. Furlong, Granville L. Angeny, William H. Bell, Holton C. Carl, William L. Bell, Richard C. Holcomb, Edward G. Barker, Barton L. Wright, Ralph W. Plummer, Henry E. Odell, James B. Taylor, Joseph A. Murphy, John T. Kennedy and Karl Ohnsorg.

Assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons to fill vacancies.

Joseph A. Murphy, from Jan. 3, 1903.

John T. Kennedy, from Jan. 15, 1903.

Karl Ohnsorg, from Jan. 27, 1903.

Promotions in the Marine Corps to fill vacancies created March 3, 1903.

Major Charles H. Lauchheimer, to be assistant adjutant and inspector, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, from March 3, 1903.

Major Thomas C. Prince, to be an assistant quartermaster, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, from March 3, 1903.

Major George Richards, to be assistant paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, from March 3, 1903.

Capt. Cyrus S. Radford, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of major, from March 3, 1903.

Lieut. Col. Mancil C. Goodrell, to be colonel from March 3, 1903.

Lieut. Col. George F. Elliott, an additional number in his grade, to be colonel from March 3, 1903, with Lieut. Col. Mancil C. Goodrell, promoted.

Major William Biddle, to be a lieutenant colonel from March 3, 1903, vice Goodrell, promoted.

Major Littleton W. T. Waller, to be a lieutenant colonel from March 3, 1903.

Capt. James E. Mahoney, to be a major from March 3, 1903, vice Biddle, promoted.

Capt. Con M. Perkins, to be a major from March 3, 1903, vice Waller, promoted.

Captains of the United States Marine Corps to be majors.

Joseph H. Pendleton, John A. Lejeune, Eli K. Cole, Theodore P. Kane, Lewis C. Lucas.

First lieutenants to be captains from March 3, 1903.

Logan Feland, vice Mahoney, promoted.

William H. Clifford, vice Perkins, promoted.

John H. A. Day, vice Pendleton, promoted.

John S. Bates, vice Lejeune, promoted.

James W. Broatch, vice Cole, promoted.

Benjamin B. Woog, vice Kane, promoted.

William Hopkins, vice Lucas, promoted.

Dickinson F. Hall, Arthur, Harding, William W. Low, Charles H. Lyman, Charles C. Carpenter, Louis M. Little, Leof M. Harding, Frederick M. Wise, Richard M. Cutts, Harold C. Snyder, Wirt McCreary and Wade L. Jolly.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants from March 3, 1903.

William G. Fay, vice Feland, promoted; Robert Y. Rhea, vice Clifford, promoted; Frank J. Schawlin, vice Day, promoted; Eli T. Freyer, vice Bates, promoted;

Thomas Holcomb, jr., vice Broatch, promoted; John P. V. Gridley, vice Woog, promoted; Rupert C. Dewey, vice Hopkins, promoted; Edward A. Greene, vice Hall, promoted;

Edward B. Manwaring, vice Harding, promoted; William E. Smith, vice Low, promoted.

Thomas M. Clinton, vice Lyman, promoted; Hamilton D. South, vice Carpenter, promoted; Theodore Monell, vice Little, promoted; Edgar Hayes, vice Harding, promoted;

James T. Buttrick, vice Wise, promoted; Raymond B. Sullivan, vice Cutts, promoted; Giles Bishop, jr., vice Snyder, promoted; Frank Halford, vice McCreary, promoted; James K. Tracy, vice Jolly, promoted.

Second lieutenants in the Marine Corps to be first lieutenants from March 3, 1903.

Ellis B. Miller, Arthur J. O'Leary, Berton W. Sibley, Frank F. Robards, Raymond W. Dikeman, Harold Colvocoresses, William Brackett, Chandler Campbell, William L. Reddes, Fred A. Udell, Austin C. Rogers, Provance McCormick, jr.

Woodell A. Pickering, Franklin S. Wiltse, Howard H. Kipp, John W. McClaskey, Fred A. Ramsey, Hilary A. Herbert, jr., Walter E. Noa, Earl H. Ellis, John A. Hughes, Arthur McAllister, Alonzo C. Baker, Harvey C. Egan, Thomas C. Turner.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Paymaster to be pay inspectors.

George W. Simpson and Harry R. Sullivan.

Passed assistant paymaster to be paymasters from March 3, 1903.

George P. Dyer, vice Simpson, promoted; Robert H. Woods, vice Sullivan, promoted.

Passed assistant paymasters to be paymasters in the Navy from March 3, 1903.

Robt. H. Orr, Wm. A. Merritt, Franklin W. Hart, Harrison L. Robins, Webb V. H. Rose, Wm. H. Doherty, Chas. Morris, jr., Fred K. Perkins, Geo. C. Shafer, Theodore Arms, George R. Venable, Howard P. Ash, Hugh R. Insley, George M. Stackhouse.

Grey Skipwith, Trevor W. Leutze, McGill R. Goldsbrough, David V. Chadwick, Eugene C. Tobey, Arthur H. Cathcart, Jonathan Brooks, Eugene F. Hall, Dexter Tiffany, jr., Franklin P. Sackett, David M. Addison, William T. Wallace, Victor S. Jackson, John R. Sanford.

Assistant paymasters to be paymasters in the Navy from March 3, 1903.

Herbert E. Stevens, Charles R. O'Leary, Charles W. Eliason, Cuthbert J. Cleborne, Philip W. Delano, John D. Robnett, Stewart Rhodes, George W. Pigman, jr.

Assistant paymasters to be past assistant paymasters from March 3, 1903.

Perry G. Kennard, vice Dyer, promoted; George W. Reeves, jr., vice Woods, promoted; Walter T. Camp, vice Orr, promoted; Ray Spear, vice Merritt, promoted;

Christian J. Peoples, vice Hart, promoted; Wm. B. Rogers, vice Robins, promoted; Thos. D. Harris, vice Rose, promoted; John F. Hatch, vice Doherty, promoted; Frederick G. Pyne, vice Morris, jr., promoted; Frederick B. Colby, vice Perkins, promoted; Edward E. Goodhue, vice Schaffer, promoted; William R. Bowne, vice Arms, promoted.

Rishworth Nicholson, vice Venable, promoted; John D. Barber, vice Ash, promoted; Edward T. Hoopes, vice Insley, promoted; Walter A. Greer, vice Stackhouse, promoted; Cecil S. Baker, vice Skipwith, promoted; Gustavus R. Madden, vice Leutze, promoted; Donald W. Nesbit, vice Goldsbrough, promoted; Arthur M. Pippin, vice Chadwick, promoted; John S. Higgins, vice Tobey, promoted; Ignatius T. Hagner, vice Cathcart, promoted; George P. Auld, vice Brooks, promoted; James S. Beecher, vice Hall, promoted.

Henry A. Wise, jr., vice Tiffany, jr., promoted; Henry de F. Mel, vice Sackett, promoted; John A. B. Smith, jr., vice Addison, promoted; Felix R. Holt, vice Wallace, promoted; Emmett C. Gudger, vice Jackson, promoted; Stewart E. Barber, vice Sanford, promoted.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 18.

Passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from March 3, 1903.

Joseph A. Guthrie, Charles M. De Valin, Charles P. Bagg, Carl De W. Brownell, Henry D. Wilson, Lewis Morris, John M. Moore, Edward M. Shipp, Charles E. Riggs, James F. Leys, Frank C. Cook, Ammen Farenholt, Charles P. Kindelberger, Arthur W. Dunbar, Theodore W. Richards, Reginald K. Smith, Moulton K. Johnson, William M. Wheeler, Middleton S. Elliott, Frank L. Pleadwell, Dudley N. Carpenter, Daniel H. Morgan, James C. Pryor, Washington B. Grove, Raymond Spear, Harold H. Haas, William H. Bucher, Edgar Thompson, Elton O. Huntington, John B. Dennis.

Passed assistant surgeon to be surgeon.

P.A. Surg. Ralph T. Orvis, to be a surgeon from March 12, 1903, vice Hesler, deceased.

MEMORANDA NO. 19, MARCH 2, 1902, FOR OFFICERS OF THE NAVY PAY CORPS.

Publishes the following decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury:

Paymaster's clerk not entitled to pay prior to acceptance of appointment, notwithstanding service rendered.

An officer ordered to command a vessel en route to Guam and thereafter to duty on shore at Guam not entitled to additional pay en route.

Questions involving payments to be made by disbursing officer should be submitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury and not to the Auditor for the Navy Department.

Decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury in advance of payments are limited to such claims as are presented to disbursing officers, and which they are called upon to pay from public funds. Comptroller not justified by law in rendering decision upon hypothetical cases.

Method to be pursued in payment of vouchers executed by attorney in fact instead of by payee.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 13.—Rear Admiral S. Casey, to home and wait orders.

Comdr. C. E. Colahan, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., April 29, 1903; to duty in connection with fitting out Cleveland and for the command of that vessel when commissioned.

Comdr. C. J. Badger, detached compass office, Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., April 25, 1903; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. O. D. Duncan, when discharged Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., granted one month's sick leave.

Chief Gun. P. Lynch, retired March 12, 1903. (Section 143, Revised Statutes.)

Gun. G. D. Johnstone, detached Raleigh; to Maine.

Act. Gun. D. Geary, detached Siren, etc.; to Raleigh.

Paym. Ck. T. J. Hoskinson, appointed March 13, 1903, for duty in connection with settlement accounts, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

Paym. Ck. E. Strange, appointed March 13, 1903, for duty in connection with settlement accounts of Arkansas.

Paym. Ck. R. Dillman, appointed March 13, 1903, for duty on board Nevada.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Hong Kong, March 14.

Surg. F. A. Hesler and Capt. E. K. Cole, Cavite Station; to Yokohama Hospital.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. L. Benton, to Cavite Station.

Lieut. E. T. Witherspoon, Philippine Longitudinal Expedition; to Yorktown.

Lieut. P. N. Olmsted, Yorktown; to home.

MARCH 14.—Comdr. S. Schroeder, to duty with General Board, Washington, D.C.

Act. Asst. Surg. A. W. Kaines, appointment revoked to take effect on reporting of relief.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons (retired), to Washington, D.C.; special temporary duty.

Asst. Paym. E. F. Hall, detached duty, Naval Station, Honolulu, H.I.; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paym. S. Rhodes, to Mare Island, Cal., March 23, 1903, for examination for promotion, thence to Naval Station, Honolulu H.I.

Paym. Ck. F. MacWickie, appointment dated Oct. 16, 1901, for duty at Naval Station, Honolulu, H.I., revoked.

MARCH 16.—Capt. C. C. Cornwell, detached duty Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., etc., April 1, 1903; wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Colwell, detached command Isla de Luzon; to home and wait orders.

Lieuts. W. H. McGrann, D. F. Boyd, W. R. Sexton and C. B. Price, Ensign C. Shackford, Asst. Surg. J. Stepp, Act. War. Mach. W. D. Conn, detached Isla de Luzon; to home and wait orders.

Ensign J. D. Wainwright, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to home and wait orders.

Ensign C. T. Wade, discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to Alert.

Surg. G. A. Lung, detached Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Naval Hospital, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Btsn. F. R. Hazard, detached Solace; to home and wait orders.

Paym. Ck. E. Dann, appointed March 16, 1903, for duty on board Illinois.

Surg. F. A. Hesler, died on board Wilmington, March 11, 1903.

MARCH 17.—Comdr. N. E. Niles, to duty at Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1903.

Ensign C. P. Nelson, detached Dale, etc.; to command Dahlgren.

Ensign F. L. Pinney, detached command Dahlgren and continue other duties.

Asst. Paym. P. W. Delano, detached Isla de Luzon; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Payms. E. A. McMillan and E. H. Tricou, appointed March 12, 1903.

Paym. Ck. H. E. Minkler, appointed March 17, 1903, for duty on board Constellation.

MARCH 18.—Asst. Surg. P. L. Cocke, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

War. Mach. J. Hill (retired), when discharged treatment, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to home.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Asiatic Station, March 18, 1903.

Ensign E. P. Svars, Oregon; to New Orleans.

Capt. N. H. Hall, Kentucky; to Cavite Station.

First Lieut. E. E. West, to Cavite Station.

Btsn. A. Whipkey, Yokohama Hospital; to Rainbow.

MARCH 19.—Lieut. F. E. Ridgely, granted extension of sick leave of one month from March 22.

Ensign W. N. Tomb, granted extension of sick leave for two months.

Chief Gun. W. M. Gilmartin, to report at Navy Yard, New York, April 1, for duty on the Columbia in connection with fitting out of Baltimore, and to duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Gun. B. E. Staples, from duty with torpedo boats in reserve in commission at Navy Yard, Norfolk, and to Columbia in connection with crew of Florida, and to duty on board when commissioned.

Act. Gun. J. Mitchell, from the Franklin to duty in connection with torpedo boats in reserve in commission at Navy Yard, Norfolk.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 16.—2d Lieut. E. T. Fryer, from home to Marine Barracks, Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., March 17.

Second Lieut. Cleyburn McCauley, detached Marine Barracks, Newport, R.I., to proceed to the Navy Yard, New York, May 30, to take charge of a detachment of 28 enlisted men to leave New York March 21, to Key West, Fla., for duty at the Marine Barracks, Dry Tortugas, Fla.

MARCH 18.—Major W. P. Biddle, granted two months' leave.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MARCH 12.—Acting 2d Asst. Engr. L. J. Ker, ordered to the Onondaga.

Capt. H. B. Rogers, directed, upon the completion of winter cruising, to proceed with his command to the depot, R.C.S., Arundel Cove, Md., for the purpose of cleaning, painting and repairing.

Capt. W. G. Ross, directed to proceed with his command to the depot, R.C.S., Arundel Cove, Md., April 1, for the purpose of towing the Vinona to Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, directed to proceed with his command to New Orleans, La., for the purpose of docking.

Chief Engr. C. A. McAllister, directed to proceed to Coatesville, Pa., on inspection duty.

MARCH 13.—3rd Lieuts. F. R. Shoemaker and H. R. Searles, directed to join the U.S. steamer Thetis at Seattle, Washington.

Captain of Engineers J. W. Collins, directed to proceed to New York city, and Red Bank, N.J., on official business.

MARCH 14.—Capt. E. C. Chaytor, granted four days' sick leave.

First Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, granted twenty days' leave.

Second Lieut. J. V. Wild, granted ten days' sick leave.

MARCH 16.—Second Lieut. A. L. Gamble, granted twenty days' sick leave.

First Lieut. S. M. Landrey, granted fifteen days' leave.

First Lieut. P. H. Ueberoth, ordered to the Dexter temporarily.

Second Asst. Engr. Q. B. Newman, granted twenty days' leave.

First Lieut. J. G. Ballinger, detached from the Perry, on relief, and ordered to the Grant.

MARCH 18.—Capt. Russell Glover, directed to report at the Department.

Capt. O. S. Willey, ordered to the Woodbury.

Capt. E. C. Chaytor, detached from the Woodbury, on relief, and ordered to the Dallas.



## ADVICE FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Oavite, P.I., June 3, 1902.

Since Uncle Sam has taken the Philippine Islands under his protection there are many persons of both sexes who contemplate going to the "under side" of the world, either for a temporary living or for permanent settlement, and it is for those persons this article is written in the hope that they may be aided to gain a better idea of what is needed in this country, as yet so little known and so far away.

One's first thoughts in connection with the journey to the Philippines is: What shall I take and what will I need. We have all heard of the Far East; its stories of cheap living; the alluring prospect of a dollar worth less than half the amount of our own gold dollar and which will buy as much and more than our own, but as a matter of fact there is no more costly place to live than in or near Manila.

Remembering that duty here is to be on land and not in northern cruises Army, Navy and Marine officers ordered to the islands for duty should leave heavy clothes behind. Carefully pack and store away all blue clothes and full dress uniform, allowing enough for the trip out. In the Philippines white and khaki only are worn, so it is best to have one or two suits made in the States of those materials and get them as cheaply as possible. You will need something light to wear while your "Chino" tailor is getting out new uniforms. Out here are some of the best uniform tailors in the world, and a suit of khaki or white will seldom if ever cost more than \$10 Mex. I would advise officers to get their brass buttons and ornaments in the States, as prices for such articles are higher because of the duty. Campaign hats had better be brought out also, but the hats sold by the Army quartermasters are very good and serviceable.

Bring your tan shoes with you. Black shoes are seldom worn and it is almost impossible to get well shaped and fitting shoes out here. It is true a store in Manila furnishes very good looking and excellent wearing white shoes, but the prices are extravagant, \$9 for a pair of low canvas shoes, and the chances are your foot will never feel comfortable. Collars and cuffs, dress or negligee shirts are seldom worn by officers. A small supply may be advisable, yet so far I have had no occasion to use them. Underclothes and pajamas of excellent crepe can be ordered from the Chinese tailors. These suits cost from \$2.50 to \$3.00 Mex., and wear like iron.

Leather leggings or puttees are generally worn by officers of the Army and Marine Corps. They can be made to order in Manila, but those purchased in the States made of pig's skin and in one piece on English styles will prove more satisfactory. Caps and cap covers are made in Manila and are very good, and probably cheaper than at home.

Come prepared for rain. High rubber boots, light and durable, and a long rubber coat or cape of best quality prove the best preventative from a drenching. Civilian attire is seldom worn by officers, and as a uniform is always proper, I would advise leaving all civilian clothes behind.

Acting on information received from the ladies here, I should advise the wives, sister and daughters to prepare for the long and sometimes tedious journey by dropping social functions months before they start, and take to sewing. On the journey across country and on the transport you will need plenty of clothes. Leave behind dainty laces and delicate linen underclothes, for they cannot withstand the attack of the ordinary Filipino washman, though I might add that better laundrymen cannot be found anywhere. A few nice things are a necessity, but let the bulk be of good wearing material and substantial laces. Have pretty but plain dresses made of muslin or linen. The waists should be cut low in the neck (collars are too hot here) and finished prettily by fichu or sailor collars. One or two dresses for evening wear will be useful, but don't bring out anything expensive. It will also be a good idea to select a lot of dress patterns and bring with you, so that you can spend profitably your idle moments, for such moments cannot help but be numerous in the slow moving Orient. Short skirts of khaki, or duck, or linen, are also indispensable. In any case don't land in the Philippines without plenty of light dresses. The average Filipino sewing woman can copy a little, can sew well on the machine and do simple needle work fairly, but she cannot fit or aid in cutting, and you will find you have to depend almost entirely upon your own resources. One thick golf skirt may be useful in extremely bad weather, but cloth dresses are seldom worn.

The hat question is one for the ladies to decide themselves. Ribbons are high priced and behind the times in styles and the kind you desire will rarely be obtained. Silk dresses are not advisable. Pongee silk can be bought much cheaper here and much better quality, but silks and especially satins, get mouldy in this climate. White canvas shoes are universally worn and very pretty open work stockings of white are cheap. For rainy weather a pair of rubber boots, a good mackintosh and an umbrella suffices if you have to walk much.

Housekeeping in certain parts of the islands proves very expensive, but that all depends upon the housekeeper usually. If you intend to keep house, procure your kitchen utensils, cheap crockery and china, etc., in the States and bring them with you. This will not only be a saving financially, but also in the unnecessary time wasted and worry upon arrival. Blankets are seldom used under cover, but a pair of them may prove useful. Wait until the islands are reached before you have a mosquito netting made, for the Filipino bed will be a decidedly new departure from anything you have before experienced and the netting has to be adapted to it. I would also advise a collapsible rubber bath tub to be a part of your equipment in any case.

In New York or any other of the large cities in the States excellent silver plated ware for the table can be purchased, and by all means bring some with you, for out here plated ware is exceedingly poor quality, wears out quickly and the patterns are extremely homely. Household furniture adapted to the tropics can be bought here and of good quality. Do not leave the States without a sewing machine propelled either by hand or foot; it will prove indispensable to the ladies. The hand machines are more advisable, as it requires less space for packing. If you have made up your mind to come to the Philippines, you must be prepared to take things as they are, and remember you are not at home in "God's country" and cannot expect the comforts, pleasures or conveniences that were once yours.

Below are a few don'ts for you, to help guide you; they are written as they come to my mind, so accept them kindly:

Don't go to the Philippines unless you have money and plenty of it.

Don't complain when you arrive there because you are

not satisfied; remember that you might have remained at home.

Don't expect the beauties in climate of Florida or Southern California.

Don't be careless of your actions on the way out; gossip travels on train and transport, and many a good name is ruined by a thoughtless act—be careful.

Don't leave the United States unless you are sound physically; you never would leave if you were sound mentally.

Don't fail to learn some Spanish; good Spanish is unnecessary, as no one here can speak it.

Don't bring anything you value out here—your life is the exception that proves the rule.

Don't bring kid gloves; they mold and no one wears them.

Don't walk in the sun more than is absolutely necessary.

Drink no water but distilled, boiled or mineral water, and don't drink spirituous liquors.

Don't eat fresh fruits or any article of uncooked food; cholera is no respecter of persons.

Don't spend your "dobe" dollars as if they were dimes and nickels; never mind if they are heavy to carry.

Don't buy anything from curio stores or bazaars until you have been here long enough to know the bottom prices.

Don't hire Victorias with uniformed coachmen—ride in cheap but nice looking carromatas and save up for the other.

Don't sign "chits"; it is an Eastern custom and a pernicious one.

Don't kill the lizards that crawl around your rooms or tent; they are death to mosquitos.

Don't gamble because you find nothing else to do; it is a poor and unhealthy pastime as well as costly.

And lastly don't censure me if my views don't agree with yours.

## SCHOOL OF SUBMARINE DEFENSE.

Fort Keogh, Mont., Feb. 22, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In recognition of the months of hard study which candidates for admission to the School of Submarine Defense have undergone, would it not be just to those who have successfully passed an examination to afford them some knowledge of their status? The information afforded (at this late day) of the decision of the Secretary of War to order to the school for the current term only electrician sergeants who had not received instruction there, was, of course, a disappointment, but the later order to the effect that all examinations for entrance were suspended until further notice causes the prospective student to think that perhaps he had better drop the matter from his mind, and at the expiration of his enlistment seek an opportunity in civil life.

On Jan. 1, 1903, there were in the Service forty-nine electrician sergeants who had not attended the school, and as only twenty of these can be graduated every six months, it is evident that the first opportunity for waiting applicants will be in January, 1904, when eleven can be accommodated. There are about seventy posts garrisoned by seacoast artillery that require the attendance of an electrician sergeant, and on Jan. 1, 1903, there were approximately eighty-four for duty. On July 1, 1904, this number will have been increased by probably eleven, while the decrease during these eighteen months will certainly be much greater, inasmuch as it is well known that men who are equipped with the valuable knowledge obtained in this school can find positions with far better remuneration attached outside the Army. Does it not appear, then, that unless the facilities for instruction at the school are increased, it may be found in the early part of 1904 that some of these seventy posts will be without skilled caretakers for their electrical appliances?

Some means must surely be adopted to retain men thus specially trained by the Government in the Service, and the best of these would be to offer to them opportunities for their further advancement, only limited by their knowledge and ability. The proposed grade of master electrician is a step in the right direction, but no man of ambition and talent would be content to stop there.

## 13TH CAVALRY.

## ART AND UNIFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read with interest the letter commenting upon "Official Art" in a recent issue of the JOURNAL, and I hope that it denotes an awakening of interest which will in time relieve us, of the Army, from the unhappy results of official bad taste. Our new uniform shows many conspicuous examples: there is the much talked of coat-of-arms, a great, meaningless splotch of expensive gold embroidery on the cap and needlessly repeated on the coat collar in the place of the modest and distinctive "U. S."; there is the combination of colors on the Infantry trousers, and the still more distressing combination of turquoise, or baby-blue, whatever it is, with olive-drab; there are the sky-blue trousers with the social dress coat, and last and worst of all, there is the shoe. The side elastic shoe, which a young British officer is said to have been spanked for wearing, and righteously many of us thought, is to be the official foot gear for Brother Jonathan's Army officers, a shoe which has never been worn by anyone but country swells and fat men who cannot tie shoe laces and seldom see their feet.

## INFANTRYMAN.

## "THE GOVERNMENT SERVICES."

New Orleans, Feb. 10, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The question as to why the best qualified physicians and surgeons do not seek the Government Services, which question seems to be agitating the various departments now, is easily answered by stating that sufficient inducements are not offered. It requires more money, more hard work, and longer preparation to make a good doctor than a good officer, but the Government is slow to recognize this fact, the consequence being that in rank, pay and prospects of promotion the medical officer is at a decided disadvantage compared with officers of the line and field.

At the last meeting of the committee, Gen. Geo. M. Sternberg, U.S.A., was requested to draw up and submit to the association a bill providing for an ideal Medical Corps for the Army. This will probably be submitted at the next meeting of the association, which takes place in May. The needs of the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy should be made known to our county and State societies, as well as the National organization, that influ-

ence may be brought to bear on our representatives in Congress looking to a betterment of prevailing conditions. Until such improvement is had, we cannot recommend our younger members to seek these services.

"CIVILIAN, M. D."

## APPARENT INJUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The justice of giving increased pay to officers and enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps and to officers of the Navy performing shore duty beyond the seas should be evident to all fair-minded men, no less so than to those who have served in the various stations far from home, where privileges are few and privations usual. Then why have the enlisted men of the Navy, who, in most cases, are working side by side with enlisted men of the Marine Corps, sharing equally the hardships involved, doing in many cases more exacting duties, been discriminated against? Can it be possible that the rule to give both officers and enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps and officers of the Navy increased pay for such service, should not, in common justice, equally apply to the enlisted men of the Navy? Surely this is an oversight which should be promptly corrected, particularly since every man involved is, at present, smarting under the apparent injustice.

## JUSTICE.

## VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 12, 1903.

Mrs. George M. Randall, Mrs. Herbert E. Tutherly and Miss Black left Saturday last for San Francisco, where Mrs. Randall and Miss Black will remain until joined by General Randall. General Randall will not leave for Manila April 1, but will remain in command of the Department until the return of General Funston from Washington.

Efforts are now being made by the Oregon Senators to have the Army transport on which the 17th will be conveyed to Manila sail from Portland, and many are hoping they will succeed.

The Portland, Vancouver and Yakima railroad, which has been granted the right of way across Vancouver Barracks reservation, contemplates establishing a rafting ground just east of the garrison.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Eda Elizabeth McCammon, only daughter of Major and Mrs. William W. McCammon, to Lieut. Charles Johnston Nelson, 17th Inf., at St. Luke's Episcopal church, Vancouver, at three o'clock March 31. After the wedding a reception will be held at the home of the bride's parents.

Col. and Mrs. J. T. Van Orsdale, accompanied by Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Van Orsdale's mother, and Major and Mrs. C. A. Booth, arrived at Vancouver Barracks last week from the Presidio, Colonel Van Orsdale and Major Booth having been transferred from the 7th to the 17th Infantry.

Gen. and Mrs. G. A. Goodale, upon their departure on Saturday last, were accompanied to the boat by nearly all of the officers and ladies of the 17th Infantry and the batteries, who regretted losing the kindly General and his wife. As the boat left the slip "Auld Lang Syne" was played by the 17th Infantry band and the brigadier general's salute was fired. Gen. and Mrs. Goodale spent the next three days with Gen. and Mrs. D. W. Burke, U.S.A., retired, at 651 Hoyt street, Portland, before leaving for the east.

At the last Friday night hop, part of the evening was devoted to an informal German, which, under Mrs. Nye's careful management, proved a delightful success. Capt. J. K. Hart was leader, and managed his part with care. The favors, which were given by Mrs. Nye, were much admired.

An informal luncheon was given last week by Mrs. Nye for her niece, Miss Rawolle, who is visiting her. The guests were Miss Davis, Miss Johnson, Miss Febiger, Miss Greene, Miss Chynoweth and Miss Wilcox.

A pleasant little thimble party was given to-day by Miss Wilcox to several of her friends.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 18, 1903.

The Fort Monroe Card Club held its weekly meeting at the home of Mrs. M. F. Harmon. Mrs. C. L. Best carried off the first prize.

Mrs. Taylor and daughter are at the Chamberlain. Mrs. Taylor is the widow of the late Col. Frank Taylor, U.S.A., and a sister of Admiral Robley D. Evans.

Mrs. Charles Kilburn arrived on Friday evening, coming from the Philippine Islands. She was welcomed to the post by a number of her husband's friends and was a recipient of a large quantity of flowers. Mrs. Kilburn was Miss Bessie Egbert, daughter of the late General Egbert, who was killed in battle in the Philippines. Mrs. Kilburn has been visiting her mother and sisters, who now reside in Manila. Lieutenant Kilburn left her at San Francisco when he was ordered to the school, and they have been parted for seven long months. They are having their second honeymoon.

On Saturday evening several of the ladies of the garrison entertained with dinner parties, which afterwards adjourned to the hop at the Chamberlain. Among them was that of Mrs. M. F. Harmon, who gave an elaborate dinner in honor of her daughters; covers were laid for ten. Mrs. Edwin Landon gave a dinner in honor of her sister, who is visiting her; her guests included eight of the post people. Mrs. Elijah Martindale also entertained a large number of her friends with a handsome dinner; the display of flowers and cut glass made her table very handsome.

Lieut. Charles R. Lloyd has returned after a month's visit to California, where he was called by the serious illness of his father, whom he reports is much better, and now on the road to recovery.

Miss Barry, the daughter of Chaplain Barry, was the guest of her friends in Washington for a few days last week.

Capt. Henry Page, Asst. Surg., U.S.A., received orders last week to go to Fort Mason, Cal., and immediately began to pack up. Capt. and Mrs. Page are both exceedingly popular in the garrison and all regret their departure. Captain Page has been fortunate in being stationed near his home, and leaving this station is harder than leaving any other for that reason.

Lieut. Edward Carpenter spent a three days' leave in Washington last week, where he went to visit his late chief, General Wood, to wish him bon voyage on his departure to the Philippines.

On Friday evening a regular bi-monthly hop was given



in the Administration Building; the night was perfect, the weather being like that of June in the north and perfect for dancing. The hall was not crowded so the lovers of dancing had a splendid opportunity. Mrs. H. C. Davis and Mrs. Russell P. Reeder, assisted by Lieut. Robert F. McMillan, received the guests.

An epidemic of grip has struck this post, and at the last report there were ten cases, which included many members of officers' households. Among those who have been confined to their quarters are Lieutenants Ellis, Cooke and Reeder. The young children have suffered more than the older folks.

Lieut. Robert F. McMillan spent Saturday and Sunday in Richmond, visiting an old college mate.

Saturday evening the club was enlivened by the officers of the class in the Artillery School having a real Dutch supper. Seventeen of the class were present, and several of their specially invited friends. A stranger entering the club would have thought he had suddenly been transported to the Fatherland, for not only were the refreshments truly German, but German songs were sung and German stories were told (in good English). It was a class gathering long to be remembered, some remembered it constantly the next day.

#### NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, March 18, 1903.

The different out-door drills have begun at the Naval Academy, under the general direction of Comdr. C. E. Colahan, commandant of midshipmen. These exercises consist of the Infantry and Artillery drill and the different drills and exercises upon the water, which are under the direction of the department of seamanship. All the midshipmen received preliminary instruction in these branches last spring and the drills from now on will be devoted to bringing them up to the point of excellence which is always so brilliantly exhibited during the visit of the board of visitors appointed by the U.S. Government, which takes place during the first week in June.

The infantry drill is under the direction of Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fullam, and the midshipmen are organized into a battalion consisting of four companies, though as soon as the new fourth class enters, at least six companies will be instituted. The different movements in which instruction is given may be grouped under three heads: Close order and manual of arms, open order or skirmish drills and riot drills, designed for use when landing parties are sent into hostile towns. Lieutenant Commander Fullam is regarded as one of the best drill officers in the country and was one of the board of three officers which prepared the drill manual in use in the Navy.

Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker will this year have direction of the artillery drills. This is a very important part of the exercises of the midshipmen and they are made thoroughly acquainted with all the forms of small guns of the machine, rapid-fire and other types in use in the Navy.

The exercises on the water are under the charge of the officers of the department of seamanship. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus is at the head of this department and his assistants are Comdr. W. F. Halsey and Lieut. H. K. Hines. The different parts of this work are the handling of sails on board different types of vessels, the handling of torpedoes and torpedo boats, drills in small boats under sails and oars and in steam launches, and signalling.

While employees of the Government were making borings to ascertain the reason of the giving away of the foundation of the new sea wall a two inch stream of water was struck unexpectedly at a depth of 182 feet. The water is now being tested, and if of proper quality, will be utilized for the needs of the Academy. An attempt to secure water by an artesian well was under way when this water was found.

About thirty midshipmen have received light punishment for wearing blouses which are not of the regulation type. These blouses are of serge, instead of regular flannel, the braid is wider and the collar device is irregular in having a rope end attached to the allowed anchor of gold and lace. They present a somewhat untidy appearance and are worn by the midshipmen who wish to be particularly dressy. The blouses were taken away and will not be returned until the midshipmen have graduated.

#### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 18, 1903.

Col. Eugene D. Dimmick and family left March 12 for Washington City, where they will reside for the present. The officers of the post gave a hop, complimentary to Miss Estella Dimmick on the night of March 9. It was largely attended by the officers and ladies of the post and by many of the young people from Burlington.

Mrs. Frank McEnhill has returned from a visit to her parents at Sacket Harbor, N.Y. Mrs. Arthur Stockwell, of Springfield, Mass., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Henry M. Dougherty, Art. Corps. Miss M. A. Maffet, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Stevens, has returned to her home.

Lieut. Frank McEnhill, 2d Cav., was painfully burned on the body last week while extinguishing a fire in his quarters.

Misses Edith Davison, of Baltimore, and Francis Smith, of East Orange, N.J., have returned to their homes after a pleasant visit to Capt. and Mrs. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Art. Corps.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 17, 1903.

A rumor was current through the Chicago papers last week that two prisoners escaped from this post, having first killed the sentinel. The prisoners did escape, but the sentinel went with them, as usual. Very few prisoners escape from this garrison unless with the consent of the guard, and he generally accompanies them. These deserters are always recruits.

Lieut. T. W. Gunn, 20th Inf., left here on Monday for Hot Springs, to be treated for acute rheumatism, from which he has suffered during the winter. Lieut. Alfred McC. Wilson, 20th Inf., leaves here this week for New York, to be treated by a specialist for throat trouble. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Wilson.

Social life here is at a standstill, down and out. Another "field day" will take place on March 27, and there will be an elaborate program.

There is no sign of the polo club mentioned in the papers as having been organized at this point. We have,

however, a number of polo players who are members of the local club at Lake Forest, the leading player being Capt. R. W. Mearns, 20th Inf.

Capt. E. L. King's troop of the 2d Cavalry is ahead one horse, brought here recently by the stork, to a mare of that organization; up to the present the new arrival has not been taken up on the troop papers that we know of.

The sad death of Chaplain J. B. McCleery, U.S.A., retired, from an attack of hiccough, which lasted for nine days and could not be controlled until near the end, has cast a gloom over the garrison, where he was very popular. The remains were taken to Fort Leavenworth for interment.

It is expected that at least four organizations from this post will be sent to St. Louis to participate in the opening of the fair there next month.

There is a small town half a mile from this garrison, just outside the fence, called High Wood, where they have twelve saloons. It is the only town on the north shore south of Waukegan where whiskey is sold openly, and the traffic in "booze" has increased so rapidly since the abolishment of the canteen here that now it is understood the men are about to petition the town council to change the name to "Highball" in honor of the W.C.T.U.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 18, 1903.

The spring drills have begun, and the plain presents a lively appearance morning and afternoon. The fresh tint of the grass plain is very welcome as the harbinger of an early spring.

We have had a week well-filled with events of more or less general interest. The usual meetings of the Card and Reading Clubs were held on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons respectively. "The Women of a French Salon" was the title of the paper read by Mrs. Jones at the meeting of the latter on Thursday afternoon.

Saturday was a very busy day for cadets and visitors. A very pretty favor german was given at Cullom Hall by Mrs. Greble for her oldest daughter, who is not yet in society. The guests were cadets and young friends of Miss Anna Greble.

A cadet hop was given in Cullom Hall in the evening. Among the young ladies dancing were: The Misses Jones, Backus, Sousa, Francis, Nesbitt, Sellit, Yates, Allen, Graham, McLaren, Friber, Park and Bowman.

Chaplain Sutherland, of the 23d Infantry, addressed the cadets at the morning service at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday, and his forceful sermon was thoroughly appreciated by the large congregation. In the evening Chaplain Sutherland gave an interesting illustrated lecture on the "Philippines" before a large audience which comfortably filled the Chapel, and represented the Corps of Cadets, enlisted men and other residents of the post. The Chaplain considers the Island of Mindanao as of far greater importance than Luzon in the future of the country, and regards the outlook as very promising.

Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Mrs. Samuel Reber, Mrs. James Parker and Major Sedgwick Pratt have been among cadets' relatives visiting at the post during the past week.

The indoor meet is scheduled for Saturday of the present week, March 21. Mrs. W. R. Smith joined the captain during the past week. A son was born to Capt. and Mrs. D. G. Berry on Sunday.

#### SAN JUAN.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 11, 1903.

By the time this is in print in the Journal the unmarried Army and Navy officers in San Juan will be doing their full share in paying social attentions to Miss Alice Roosevelt, the President's daughter, who is booked to arrive here on March 19 on the steamer Coamo, as the guest of Miss Elizabeth Hunt, the Governor's daughter.

The press of Porto Rico united in expressions of pleasure over the decision to admit a Porto Rican boy each year to West Point and another as a naval cadet. When the time comes for competition a small army will try for the coveted prizes. It is the extension of just such privileges and recognitions that will do much towards drawing the Porto Ricans closer to America. It makes them feel that Uncle Sam is really interested in their welfare.

Loyal Farragut, son of Admiral Farragut, is one of the party of ten who are making a tour of the island. The Hartford, Admiral Farragut's famous old flagship, is now in San Juan harbor and has many visitors. San Juan was visited this week by the coast survey steamer Bache, commanded by Capt. P. A. Wilkes, who is taking observations and drafting new maps on the Mona passage waters and of the lands about it.

The memory of Admiral Wilde was honored here by a salute of thirteen guns from the Olympia and the half-masting of all the flags in the harbor.

By invitation of Colonel Buchanan, Governor Hunt and a party of friends, besides many civilians, a few days ago witnessed a review and inspection of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment at the El Morro parade grounds. A calisthenic drill with rifles followed the review. The Governor expressed himself as delighted by what he saw.

The chaplain of the Prairie rejoins his ship in San Juan harbor this week after a costly and disagreeable absence of two weeks without leave, due to the breaking down of his bicycle, on which he started, though it was not at all the chaplain's fault, three weeks ago while the Prairie was at Guadalupe. The chaplain, perforce, had a long trudge, and on reaching the harbor was dismayed to learn that the Prairie had sailed an hour before for St. Thomas. Ten days later he proceeded by steamer to the Danish West Indies, and there heard that the Prairie was at Culebra. He hired a sailboat and proceeded over the briny to Great Harbor, but, alas, there was no Prairie there; she had proceeded to San Juan. There was no alternative. The "sky pilot" likewise proceeded, again in a sailboat, to Pajardo, P.R., where he left the Caribbean coast, and proceeded this time in a coach across the island to San Juan. His little outing cost him \$250, and he sacrificed the wheel. Owing to the fact that he seems sensitive on the subject, it is impossible to obtain his views for publication.

In the divorce proceedings instituted by Adrian Lopez Nussa against his wife, the principal complaint was that the plaintiff contracted his marriage because of undue influence exerted upon him at the time by Major Gen. Guy V. Henry, Military Governor of Porto Rico. Nussa swore that General Henry told Maria that if the plaintiff did not marry her she should "take a gun and shoot him." Nussa also alleged that General Henry tried to have him discharged from his position with De Ford & Co., San Juan bankers.

The Executive Council of Porto Rico has, on the recommendation of its Finance Committee, amended the harbor regulations so as to give a preference at all harbors and docks of the island, without charge for

harbor and dockage fees, to all vessels of the United States Government.

San Juan's hopes for obtaining the West Indian naval station are again aroused by the announcement that Secretary of the Navy Moody will come here this month to inspect the proposed sites at San Juan and Culebra. Of course, the Secretary will receive a royal social welcome, and his visit, coupled with that of Miss Roosevelt, will make lively times here even if it is Lent.

#### FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., March 11, 1903.

The last two meetings of the card club, held at the officers' club rooms under the direction of Major and Mrs. E. B. Bolton and Major and Mrs. P. G. Wales, were most enjoyable affairs. The prizes were particularly pretty and the refreshments unusually good.

The pink domino party took place on Shrove Tuesday evening, and, though fearful that Lent would bring an end to the garrison's festivities, all the enjoyment and fun possible were crowded into the three or four hours dedicated to tripping the "light fantastic." Never has the hall been more beautifully decorated. The rich Oriental hangings, the Japanese embroidered tapestries, the Chinese silk wrought figures, the barbarously splendid colorings of the many Navajo blankets, and the ever beautiful Stars and Stripes making a display gorgeous in vivid hues. The pink dominoes added not a little color to an already rainbow effect. After a dainty supper (served on most artistic tables) a few figures of the cotillion, with ribbon favors, were charmingly led by Mr. McNally. The hostesses, Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Buchan, certainly deserve great credit for having given to the garrison members such a delightful function.

We were delighted to receive a visit from Bishop Brewer, Episcopalian bishop of Montana, who came in answer to a cordial invitation from our post chaplain, John A. Mills. Services were held in the chapel, and a very touching sermon delivered by the bishop. After the services were over a reception was given by Chaplain Mills and Mrs. Mills, giving the ladies and officers an opportunity to meet the bishop, who, we trust, will visit our garrison soon again.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. P. Kingsbury gave another of their pleasant dinners shortly after the former received his lieutenant colonelcy. We sincerely rejoice with him on his promotion, but regret that it will take away his wife and himself. It will be difficult to replace them.

The ladies' afternoon card club met Thursday, Feb. 26, at Mrs. Wales's, and on the week following at Mrs. Sterling's. The game of euchre was played with great zest, refreshments were delicious, and the prizes, although not elaborate, were worth playing for.

Capt. W. H. Cowles, 20th Inf., has returned from leave. Lieut. R. G. Rutherford has recently joined from the Philippines, and Lieut. R. E. Wood, 3d Cav., is once more among us from leave.

The minstrels gotten up by members of the Hospital Corps and the 3d Cavalry proved to be exceptionally good for amateur work, and were well attended and applauded for three nights. Several very bright jokes were gotten off at the expense of the officers, even the K.O. coming in for his share.

Thursday last our genial regular commandant, Col. A. E. Woodson returned from a two months' leave, and with him came the Adjutant General of the Department, Major W. E. Wilder. They arrived just in time to be welcomed by a most beautiful dinner given by Mrs. McDonald and her husband, the regimental quartermaster. The guests were, besides Colonel Woodson and Major Wilder, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury, Major and Mrs. Wales, Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock, Miss Riley and Lieut. N. A. Goodspeed.

On Friday evening last there was quite a social hop. Being thoroughly informal, it proved most enjoyable, and when the band stopped playing (at eleven o'clock) the entire number of guests present repaired to Colonel Woodson's hospitable home, there to indulge in Welsh rarebit and other indigestibles until a late, or rather early, hour.

PLUMA.

#### NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., March 17, 1903.

Lieutenant General Miles, U.S.A., has the freedom of the State and city of Boston. He arrived on Monday, and has been the cynosure of all eyes, especially on Evacuation Day (Tuesday), when he was guest of honor of the South Boston Citizens' Association in two parades and at a banquet. The parade was unusual, the Regulars turning out in fine form. Major Patterson, of Fort Warren, mounted on a superb horse belonging to Col. John L. Tiernon, was in command of four companies, Coast Artillery, headed by the 10th Artillery band from the fort. Colonel Tiernon rode in state in a carriage with other dignitaries.

The Navy was represented by a company of Colonel Pope's marines from the Boston yard and their band, a detachment of sailors from the gunboats Bancroft, Topeka and Nashville, and there were cadets from the Enterprise. The M.V.M., Massachusetts Naval Brigade, the Spanish War Veterans turned out in large numbers, as did the G.A.R. and High School Cadets. There was a flag-raising with a patriotic address by Lieutenant Governor Guild, formerly Inspector General, U.S.V., on Lee's staff in Cuba, and music by the school children. General Miles is accompanied by Mrs. Miles and his aide, Colonel Reber, and is likely to remain in the State for some days.

Work is being pushed on Henderson's Point, a night crew being engaged. They are constructing a fine wall, extending to the point where the Spanish prisoners were landed in 1898. It is made of rock taken from the basin.

District Commander John L. Tiernon and Captain Taylor, of the Engineer Corps, were recent visitors at Fort Constitution. Major and Mrs. Parkhurst are settled in a cottage at this station.

The U.S.S. Bancroft attracts attention near the Boston yard, where she arrived Monday in command of Capt. A. E. Culver to take part in the Evacuation Day exercises. There were 116 marines in the parade in charge of Capt. Shaw. Colonel Pope was ordered to Washington Monday, leaving Captain Long in command of the barracks.

Much sympathy goes to the family of Mrs. Charles Brooks Clark and her young husband, Lieutenant Clark, of the 6th Infantry, U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Clark died suddenly last week. She was Miss Marvin, of Brookline, Mass., and traveled half way round the world to meet her sweetheart on July 11, 1900, the day set for their wedding. He was ordered to the Philippines, and to that island she went under difficulties. General Shafter refused to allow her to go on the transport, and she appealed successfully to the War Department. The wedding was quite an event.

Lieut. F. W. Phisterer, of Fort Banks, has received his commission as captain. Captain Proctor has returned to his station from Washington. Col. J. L. Tiernon and Capt. T. E. Merrill were special guests at the breakfast tendered General Miles at the Somerset Tuesday by the city of Boston. Mrs. Merrill, mother of Captain Merrill, has been a guest at the fort and returned to her Ohio home Monday.

The naval collier Marcellus has arrived at the Boston yard from Havana with all the supplies from the U.S. naval station there, a formidable collection. There is a forty-foot steam launch, several hundred tons of coal,



furniture, ammunition, medical stores, and other supplies of value, the medical stores to go to Washington.

Dr. Manley H. Simons, U.S.N., goes from Portland, Me., for a three years' tour of shore duty at San Francisco, taking his family with him. This includes two attractive daughters, who will be welcomed at Mare Island.

The promotion of Captain Harrington, formerly of the Portsmouth yard, gives much satisfaction here. Chief Carpenter Peter Ward, U.S.N., has arrived with a draft of men for the Nevada.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan. March 16, 1903.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Holmes Wilson entertained with an elegant Japanese card party last week at their home on Ottawa street, in the city, in compliment to Mrs. Bollock, of Fort Niobrara, Neb., who is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick of the post. Those from the post were: Colonel and Mrs. Miner, Major and Mrs. McCarthy, Captain and Mrs. Simpson, Captain and Mrs. Brown, Captain and Mrs. Jones, Captain and Mrs. Poor, Captain and Mrs. Scherer, Captain and Mrs. Bundy, Captain and Mrs. McCormick, Captain and Mrs. Schindler, Mrs. Eugene Lysie entertained Thursday, March 12, with an elegant card party at her home on Osage street, in the city. After cards a course luncheon was served. The following guests from the post were: Mrs. Miner, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Tyree Rivers, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. Menoher, Mrs. McClaughry, Miss Mary McClaughry.

Mrs. Colonel Jackson of the city entertained informally Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Loyd McCormick of the post and her guest, Mrs. Bollock, of Fort Niobrara, Neb.

Miss Julia Taylor, of Muskogee, I.T., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Dickman of the post.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Pickle and Lieutenant Crockett are occupying the Carney residence on Fourth and Walnut streets, in the city.

Second Lieutenant Bower, of the Engineer Corps, left for Philadelphia last Monday on a leave of absence.

Miss Gertrude and Master Daniel McCarthy entertained a number of their young friends Saturday afternoon.

Capt. and Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick of the post entertained with a card party Saturday evening, March 14, in compliment to their guest, Mrs. Bollock, of Fort Niobrara, Neb. Euchre was the game. The prizes were won by Mrs. Dr. Phillips and Mrs. Brinkerhoff of the city. After cards a course supper was served.

Miss Marie Loughborough left Saturday, March 14, for Lawrence, Kan., to visit her brother, who is attending the State University there.

Colonel and Mrs. Miner recalled the invitations for their dinner party Saturday evening, March 14, on account of the death of Mrs. Clark, wife of Captain Clark, of the 6th Infantry.

All the post residents extend to Captain Clark, of the 6th Infantry, their sincere sympathy over the death of Mrs. Clark, which occurred at the post Saturday morning, March 14.

To prevent the soldiers from spending all their money in Leavenworth saloons on pay day, Colonel Miner issued orders restraining all soldiers of this post to within one mile of their quarters and also requiring passes to go outside the post limits. A non-commissioned officer was stationed on every electric car going into the city to examine passes, and Grant avenue, our main thoroughfare leading into the city, was patrolled by mounted men, as was also Cemetery road. Only those who had civilian clothes succeeded in getting into the city, and they made sufficient trouble for the police.

Major Leach's little speech at our banquet is bearing fruit, and we hope the city authorities will wake up to the necessity of joining hands with post officers in securing more protection for the wayward soldier during the special time immediately following pay day.

#### THE PRESIDIO.

San Francisco, Cal., March 12, 1903.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, late of the 17th Infantry, has taken command of the 7th Infantry casual detachment camp at the Presidio.

Major John Bigelow, Jr., 9th Cavalry, reported at headquarters the first of the week, and was assigned to duty at Monterey.

The enlisted men of the second battalion of the 13th Infantry, Alcatraz Island, gave a delightful hop on Tuesday evening.

Capt. James R. Lindsay and Mrs. Lindsay gave a card party to the officers and ladies of Alcatraz Island on Friday evening. The Captain will soon move to Angel Island to become quartermaster of the 13th Infantry. The family will be greatly missed on Alcatraz Island.

Mrs. McCalla, wife of Captain McCalla, of Yerba Buena Island, has gone east for an extended visit.

Mrs. Arthur Ducat will give a large tea party next Monday afternoon in her quarters at the 7th Infantry camp. The affair is in honor of Major Ducat's mother, who is out from the east for a visit.

Capt. Alvan C. Read, 12th Infantry, who has been assigned to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., has been in the 13th Infantry for a long time, and there are many regrets that he is obliged to leave the regiment. For the past year he has been stationed on Alcatraz Island, and was adjutant of the post.

Capt. Amos H. Martin, 19th Infantry, has been detailed in the Quartermaster's Department. Lieut. William B. Cowin, 3d Cavalry, from Fort Yellowstone, and Lieut. R. H. Kelly, 8th Infantry, have reported at Department Headquarters.

The body of Captain Worden, who graduated from West Point in 1872, and who died a few years ago in Denver, was shipped to San Francisco and buried in the National Cemetery the first of the week. The ceremony was under the auspices of the 7th Infantry, to which regiment Captain Worden was attached at the time of his death.

Mrs. Fielding L. Poindexter arrived from the east on Tuesday to join her husband, Lieutenant Poindexter, Artillery Corps, who is stationed at the Presidio. Another bride came from the east on Sunday to join her husband, Lieutenant Frederick W. Coleman, of the 13th Infantry, stationed on Alcatraz Island.

Capt. and Asst. Surg. George W. Newgarden, who has been ordered to Fort Harrison, Mont., and Mrs. Newgarden, have been large factors in social circles in the posts around the bay.

There is much rejoicing that the order directing Major Charles C. Hobbs, Artillery Corps, to take station at Fort Casey, Wash., has been suspended.

Major W. A. Mann, 14th Infantry, did not sail with his regiment for Manila, but has gone to Washington for duty in the Adjutant General's Department.

Capt. Whiting, U.S.N., who has arrived from Honolulu to assume his duties as president of the Naval Board of San Francisco, and Mrs. Whiting, are at the Occidental.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., March 16, 1903.

Contract work will shortly be begun on the extensive grading necessary about the new stables and gun sheds. About \$11,000 has been set aside by the Quartermaster's Department for grading and for the construction of a sewer in connection with these buildings.

Lieutenant Cassels, F.A., has been confined to his quarters for the past week with a severe attack of the grip. Lieutenant Walker, 8th Cavalry, is likewise affected. A considerable number of the command con-

fined to the hospital are suffering with the same malady.

G.O. 21, A.G.O., of this series, has made a change in the schedule for recitations necessary at this post (Officers' School). Small Arms Firing Regulations and Light Artillery Drill Regulations have been superseded by Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, Topography and Power Devices.

Miss Kellogg, of New York City, is the guest of Miss Ayres, daughter of Major and Mrs. Ayres.

Capt. and Mrs. George O. Cross entertained on Thursday evening at cards.

Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Steadman, of the Cavalry garrison, entertained on Saturday evening in honor of Miss Hinsdale, of Washington, who will be their guest for the present. The 4th Cavalry orchestra furnished music during the evening.

Mrs. Brownlee, of St. Louis, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Irwin, wife of Captain Irwin, 4th Cav., returned last week to her home.

Mrs. Coffin entertained at the Ladies' Card Club on Thursday afternoon.

The Department Commander has notified the commanding officer that two troops, fifty-seven men each, and two battalions, from 200 to 220 men in both, will be designated by him to attend the dedication ceremonies of the St. Louis Exposition. The organizations which will be selected have not yet been announced. The uniform to be worn by the troops will be blue undress with forage cap and leggings. They will be absent from April 26 until May 4. No tentage, save the shelter half, will be taken, as the men will be quartered in the buildings on the exposition's grounds.

#### JACKSON BARRACKS.

Jackson Barracks, La., March 13.

Owing to the illness of Col. W. P. Vose, Capt. Willard D. Newbill is in command of the post. Mrs. Vose is spending some time in Washington.

Capt. Robert G. Paxton, 10th Cav., who was taken ill while passing through New Orleans en route to Fort Robinson, Neb., is stopping at the barracks for a few days, and is under the care of Surgeon Reiley.

Capt. D. E. Holly, 4th U.S. Inf., who was a guest of the officers' mess, left for New York on Tuesday. He has a furlough for three months, at the expiration of which he will proceed to the Philippines.

Lieut. Samuel D. McAllister, Art. Corps, has recovered from a rather severe attack of grip.

Negotiations are going on for the purchase of additional lands for the post.

William F. Ryan, Walter S. Wildey and Michael Rivers escaped from the guardhouse last week, where they were detained pending trial by general court-martial on a charge of desertion, and up to date had not been caught.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., March 14, 1903.

Miss Brown, of Washington, Ill., is visiting Mrs. George D. Moore. Mrs. Frank B. Watson gave a small dinner for Miss Brown on March 9.

Tuesday afternoon the Ladies' Card Club played at cards at the residence of Mrs. Arthur Williams. Thursday evening the club again played at the residence of Mrs. Williams. It was gentlemen's night, and those present were Major Williams, Miss Williams, Miss Davis, Capt. and Mrs. G. D. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick V. Krug, Lieuts. Dockery, Stone, Bankhead, Dr. Pettycord, Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. McRae, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Mrs. H. C. Clement, Jr., Mrs. B. Eldridge and Mrs. Clement won the prize, a handsome plate.

Lieut. W. C. Stone, 3d Inf., returned from Charleston, S.C., where he had taken recruits. Miss Martha B. Beck, who has been visiting Mrs. B. Eldridge, left for her home at Annapolis, Md., Friday evening, March 13.

Friday evening the officers of the post gave their bi-monthly hop. The post hall was very handsomely decorated with flags, and it was one of the most successful hops given here.

#### STATE TROOPS.

There was standing room only at the review of the 12th N.Y. by Assistant Secretary of War William Cary Sanger at the armory on the evening of March 19. The regiment was equalized into twelve commands of twenty files each, divided into three battalions, commanded respectively by Lieutenant Colonel Judson, Major Buck and Major Huston. The formation was in line of masses, and the regiment presented a handsome appearance when turned over to Colonel Dyer for review.

Mr. Sanger, in the standing review, was accompanied by former Col. R. W. Leonard, of the 12th. The men were very steady, and in the passage fronts and distances of companies were splendidly maintained, especially in the 1st, 3d and 4th companies of the 1st Battalion. Evening parade, which followed, was not up to the usual standard, and the manual was quite ragged.

During the ceremony, Co. B, Capt. Burr, was presented with the Jones trophy, and Co. C, Capt. Knapp, was presented with the Leonard trophy, both won in armory team shooting. The march past of the regiment in command of Sergeant Major Adair, was highly creditable.

A regimental drill followed, in command of Colonel Dyer, for which the regiment is deserving of high praise. Dancing followed. It would save confusion if arrangements were made on the grandstand to reserve the seats for the reviewing officer and his staff by putting a man in charge of them. As a rule, when the reviewing officer arrives, he finds his seat taken and another one has to be provided. Among the many guests were Major Byrne, 9th Regiment, and Major Banks.

Secretary of War Root will review the 22d N.Y., Colonel Bartlett, at its armory on Monday evening, April 13.

Veterans of the 9th N.Y. will review the active command at the armory on Friday evening, April 17. The unveiling of the bronze tablet, erected to the memory of the members of the regiment who died in the United States Service during the Civil and Spanish-American wars, will take place the same night.

The annual competitions at Sea Girt next August and September will be conducted on a scale much larger than ever before. Especially is this so because the appropriation of \$2,500 to provide a national trophy for rifle practice will then be available. Major James E. Bell, inspector general of rifle practice, D.C., has already taken steps to organize a team to be sent to Sea Girt the coming August.

Arrangements are being made by the five Wilkes Barre companies of the 9th Regiment of Pennsylvania for a Fete of Nations to be given in the armory early in June.

Companies D, G and I, 12th Infantry of Pennsylvania, suffered a considerable loss April 8 when the building used by them as an armory at Williamsport was totally consumed by fire.

There has been a hot time in the 6th Regiment of Pennsylvania National Guard over the election of a major. At the election ordered for March 14 there were thirty-one officers present to vote. No less than eight ballots were taken, each one resulting in a deadlock. The ballot stood 17 for Battalion Adjutant Thompson and 14 for Battalion Adjutant Evans. The law requires that the successful candidate shall receive a majority of the entire electorate, which is 18. Elections were held on three previous occasions, and no more will be ordered for some time to come.

The Armory Board of New York, in order to secure a fireproof building for the new armory for Troop C in

Brooklyn, has increased the appropriation from \$100,000 to \$200,000. For the same reason the board has increased the appropriation for the armory of the Second Naval Battalion from \$250,000 to \$310,000.

Co. I, 1st Inf., Minn. N.G., on Feb. 25 held their competitive drill for the medal known as the Captain's Prize donated to the company in 1884 by Gen. C. McC. Reeve, the first captain of Co. I. It is competed for every six months and is awarded to the man who succeeds in drilling down the company. The company was in command of Capt. E. W. Langdon, and the judges were Capt. F. B. Rowley, of Co. B, and Capt. M. D. Garcelon, of Co. A. After a closely contested drill of two hours' duration the medal was awarded to Sergt. E. J. Andrews.

Veterans of the 23d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in command of Brevet Brig. Gen. J. B. Frothingham, were honored with a review of the active regiment at the armory on the evening of March 14, and were received with great enthusiasm. Prominent among the veterans was Brevet Brig. Gen. Joseph G. Story, who joined the regiment as a private in January, 1862, and has served the State ever since, rising in successive grades, and at present fulfilling the position as A.A.G. The regiment was finely formed under the direction of Adjutant Wingate, in line of masses, and turned over to General Barnes, its colonel. The veterans were drawn up in line facing the regiment, and twelve of them were delegated to make the passage around the lines during the standing review. The companies in the march past made a fine appearance, and the third battalion deserves special compliment. A regiment drill and evening parade followed, in which the regiment acquitted itself with the most praiseworthy skill. The entire exhibition was one of unusual excellence.

During the evening parade medals for long service were presented to a number of officers and men, Chaplain Parker making the presentation. Lieutenant Pope received a medal for twenty-five years' service, Lieutenant Barnum for twenty years, Lieutenants Ingraham and Dawson for fifteen years, and among those receiving medals for ten years were: Colonel Barnes, Lieutenants Wilson, Butcher and Hopford. Co. E, Captain Hamilton, was presented with the veterans' trophy for marksmanship. Recruiting and 100 per cent. medals were also presented. Dancing concluded the entertainment.

Companies D, Captain Mazet, and G, Captain Underwood, of the 7th N.Y., were reviewed at the armory on the evening of March 16 by ex-Lieutenant Dunn. The companies were equalized in four commands, Lieut. Col. W. H. Kipp being in command. The battalion passed in review in quick and double time, and after evening parade went through a drill which included the firings and formation of street column. The battalion made a fine showing. The regimental band furnished the music, and the event proved a most enjoyable one.

Three companies of the National Guard of Hawaii held an interesting competitive drill in Honolulu on Feb. 24 in Capitol Square in the presence of a large crowd. The judges were Capt. Earle D.A. Pearce, Lieut. H. W. Newton and Lieut. J. P. Robinson, of the Artillery Corps, U.S.A. Among the spectators were the Governor and Mrs. Dole, Senator Crabbe, president of the Senate, Territorial Secretary George R. Carter and Territorial Treasurer Kepolikal, Captain Whiting, U.S.N., Captain Radman, U.S.N., and Major McClean, A.C., the last named gentleman escorting Mrs. Colonel Garlington, wife of the Inspector General of the Department of California, Colonel Garlington himself being too ill to attend the drill. There were also members of the legislature, with their wives, and the attendance was large, all the statesmen taking a laudable interest in the Territory's uniformed defenders. The first company to come on the field was Co. E, all native Hawaiians, commanded by Capt. Nahora Hipa, assisted by Lieuts. J. K. Manioa and T. Kakaia. Co. G, also made up entirely of native Hawaiians, Capt. G. Rose, was the next to drill. Captain Rose was assisted by Lieuts. S. K. Kamaopili and D. Kekaulike. Co. F, Capt. Sam Johnson, made up of whites and Hawaiians, was the last to drill. The lieutenants in this company were W. W. Carlyle and J. J. Donnelly. While preceding companies had put up excellent drills in close and extended order, Co. F at once showed its great superiority. Not only in drill did the company excel, but in the condition of arms, uniforms and equipments, which were inspected by the judges. Captain Pearce announced the decision of the judges as follows: "Co. F wins with a percentage of 99.3; Co. E is second with a percentage of 85.6, and Co. G is third with a percentage of 82.5." During the evolutions of the afternoon a squad of men from Co. H, led by Captain Thompson, was put through a bayonet exercise that was a clever bit of work. Lieutenant Gorman with his two-gun battery gave an artillery drill that was so interesting that a hard shower of rain coming in the midst of it did not drive a single person in all the large crowd to shelter.

Adjutant General Saunders, of Maryland, has just published a new and complete roster of the officers of the Maryland National Guard. It gives the complete military record of each officer, with the exception of Col. Willard Howard, commander of the 4th reg., who has a splendid Civil War record, as well as a fine record in the National Guard. The Colonel never has his war or guard record published in this annual roster. The roster shows him to be the senior colonel in the guard. R. Dorsey Coale, of the 5th Regiment, is the senior major. The senior captain is Edward C. Johnson, commissary of the 5th Regiment, who has the brevet of major. Henry T. Daly, of the 5th Regiment, is the senior first lieutenant in the guard. The senior second lieutenant is William H. Shipley, of the 1st Regiment.

The monthly inspection and dance of the 31st Separate Company of Mohawk, N.Y., occurred Feb. 23. The feature of the evening was the distribution of the State decorations to those who qualified on the Deerfield range last summer. Every member of the company qualified as marksmen and twenty-one as sharpshooters, one member of the company, Sergt. F. C. Smith, qualified as distinguished expert, the first time that it has ever been done in the company. The decorations were distributed by Hon. J. B. Rafter, of Mohawk, with an appropriate speech.

The annual mounted tournament of Squadron A of New York to be held at its armory on Saturday evening, March 20, will be an unusually interesting event. Preliminary competitions among the troopers for the honor of appearing in the final contests have already been held, so that on the evening of the games none but the most skilled will participate.

Troop C, of New York, will hold an exhibition drill at its armory in Brooklyn on Friday evening, April 3.

The 47th N.Y. will visit Orange, N.J., in June next as the guests of the 5th Regiment.

The 8th N.Y. expects to hold a review on or about March 31. The officers of the 2d Battalion, Major Edwards, will hold their annual mess dinner on March 21.

Capt. George L. Gillon, of Co. D, 23d N.Y., has been named as a likely candidate for lieutenant colonel of the 14th. There may be some opposition.

Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, of the 3d Battery, N.Y., has planned to have a march-out during the coming summer at the expense of the battery, and the men are practically unanimous in expressing their approval. Captain Rasquin believes the march-out idea to be much more practicable for his men than the old State camp program.

Mayor Low, of New York, will review the 69th Regiment, Colonel Duffy, at its armory on Friday evening, March 21. The regiment paraded on St. Patrick's Day, attending mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and acting as escort to the Irish societies in the afternoon. It received an ovation all along the route, and made a handsome appearance.

Governor Odell will review the 1st Naval Battalion of New York on board the New Hampshire on Friday evening, March 27.



## A CITY OF NAVAL HEROES.

Not the least advantage of a residence in the city of Annapolis, in Maryland, is the constant contact with men who have made history in the performance of heroic deeds and who, returning to the ancient capital of Maryland, either as sojourners, or residents, go about their vocations with the modesty that so well becomes true greatness. The writer, as journalist for over a quarter of a century, has had exceptional privilege in meeting, in a professional capacity, with many of the conspicuous heroes of the modern Navy and these occasions create interesting reminiscences.

The traditions that hang about Admiral Porter, who was here as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, in the writer's youth, are that he was at once one of the most sensible and kind-hearted of men in his official duties with the mechanics and laborers employed at the Naval Academy. Once during his Superintendency of the Naval Academy, his readiness of action was tested in a remarkable way. General Grant was on a visit to the Academy. As he stood watching the evolutions of the midshipmen, the general had his ever-present cigar in his mouth. The Marine on duty walked up to the general and said, "General, I beg pardon, but it is against the rules to smoke in the Academy." "All right," replied the General, and, with soldierly promptness, he proceeded to take the cigar from his mouth. At that instant Admiral Porter stepped forward and said, "I abrogate that rule."

Commodore John L. Worden became Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Dec. 1, 1899. His battle-scarred face, the in-effaceable powder around the eye that was wounded in the combat with the Merrimac, gave him an intensely interesting appearance. Commodore Worden was a combination of firmness and courtesy in a marked degree. His manner was always that of a gentleman who had all the time you wanted of him, yet he was a worker. Commodore Worden was as brave in word as he was courageous in battle. When a committee of Congress came up to investigate the affairs of the Academy, the Commodore told them: "Gentlemen, the truth of the matter is, we turn the rascals out, and you send them back again." This was in reference to the re-appointment of those midshipmen whom the Academic Board had compelled to resign.

Admiral Sampson, who was Superintendent of the Naval Academy from Sept. 9, 1886, to June 30, 1890, had an easy grace of manner that made one comfortable in his presence. His keen eye had a way of looking straight through you. His words were few, his manner affable, and his points well taken. The writer had to call upon him once in regard to information about the extension of the Naval Academy. In the course of the interview an ordinance of the City of Annapolis, passed in 1866, came in question. Captain Sampson was most positive that it had an interpretation by which the city gave up the beds of numbers of streets to the Academy, and, practically, obtained nothing in return. The writer modestly suggested that the ordinance might have another meaning, and gave the position held by the city authorities. At once the captain replied, "I know it might have that interpretation." He showed not the slightest offence that his well-settled judgment had been questioned. It happened that the city's view was taken by Congress, and about \$50,000 in cash and property was, in 1894-5, voted to the city for the streets it had given to the Naval Academy.

Comdr. Richard Wainwright, of the Gloucester in the Santiago battle, Superintendent of the Naval Academy from March 15, 1900, to Nov. 6, 1902, was a typical American naval officer in his reserve, courtesy and strenuousness. No matter where he was, at home, in the club, in his office, or upon official duty, if one had business of a pressing character with him, access to him could always be obtained; yet he was as firm as Gibraltar in the discharge of public obligations. Once the Superintendent decided anyone to be guilty of an offence that forbade his employment at the Academy, he could never have that judgment reversed, however powerful the local influence at work in his behalf.

There is inspiration in meeting with men, who, at supreme moments for sudden and vital action, have done and said what could not have been bettered had they consulted the wisdom of ages and reflected upon their own action with the deliberation of judicial decisions. This is the city where such inspiration is constantly given, and it is superlative in its force when, occasionally, one comes in contact with that officer, who in taking the wounded off the enemy's burning vessel after the battle of Santiago with the unshotted cannon being discharged about him by the fervent heat, and warned by the Spanish captain, "You must leave the ship; the fire is going to the magazine," replied, "I'll never leave you until every one of your wounded is off." Yet, he with other great characters in the Service, goes about the daily routine of Academic life, with the unassuming grace of one anxious to perform his duty everywhere down to the smallest office with the cheerfulness and courtesy that become gentlemen. No nobler words than these were spoken, no braver action done than were said and performed by Lieut. Comdr. H. McL. Huse on that most notable day in the annals of the American Navy.

Admiral Schley used to be in other days a very frequently seen personage in Annapolis, where he is almost universally known, since he was educated at the Naval Academy; here he married, here he erected his house, here he has been on duty at the Academy, and here he voted. The Admiral's directness and appositeness of speech was once displayed at the polls in Annapolis in an emphatic manner. It was about twenty years ago at a Congressional election. He came to the polls, and handed in his ticket. It was before the days of official ballots. As the then commander gave the democratic judge his folded ballot, the Republican challenger said to Commander Schley, "He is opening your ticket." Commander Schley immediately replied in a distinct tone: "I do not know what my rights are in this matter; but I will tell you what my politics is. I am a Republican, and always vote the Republican ticket when the nominations suit me, and when the nominations do not, I do not vote."

Then, in these later days, the city and Academy is benefited by the presence of that gallant and modest officer, Capt. Francis A. Cook, of the Brooklyn. The writer was on board of the Standish the summer after the Santiago fight, on the way up the Severn to witness a shell race, in which the Academy crew was to row. A tall, broad, fine looking gentlemen in citizens clothes, with the freedom born of a gala day and a great event, joined me and friend in a conversation, and, as the Standish drew out from the Santee's wharf, pointing to the bluff opposite, began to speak of the point as it was "when I was at the Naval Academy." Naturally the writer desired to know who was this alumnus of the Naval Academy, later and from some one who knew him was quite delighted to

learn it was none other than the famous captain of the Brooklyn. Four years later, after many meetings with this unpretentious hero, the writer said: "Captain, I have known you for years. I am a journalist, and yet I have never asked you for a word to print nor have I mentioned the names of Sampson and Schley to you, and yet I want to ask you a question, not for print, but for my own personal information and if it is not a proper question, I trust you will pardon it for the spirit in which it is asked." The Captain's face was gracious. The writer continued: "Why did the Brooklyn make that loop?" "Mind, replied the courteous and obliging captain, 'not for print. The Brooklyn made that loop because—'"

ELIHU S. RILEY.

## MABINI'S MANIFESTOS.

Capt. C. H. Barth, 12th Inf., sends us from Fort Douglas, Utah, the following admirable translation, made by him, of Mabini's "Proclamation" and "True Decalogue," issued from Cavite June 24, 1898. The translation is from a copy in Spanish which is in Captain Barth's possession. The documents are of much historical importance, and of timely interest in view of Mabini's recent release from Guam and return to the Philippines, after taking the oath of allegiance:

## TO MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.

Moses, the lawgiver of the Hebrews, before beginning the conquest of the promised land, believing it was necessary to regulate every-day life, presented to the people two tablets of the law inspired by Jehovah.

Although I am not Moses nor pretend to be the lawgiver of our people, I present ten truths for your consideration, whose knowledge and execution will assure us the possession of our coveted liberty or promised independence. Many talk of liberty without knowing what it means. Many believe that had they liberty they might without hindrance do good or evil alike, which is a great error.

Liberty is only for good and never for evil; acts always in unison with reason and the honest and upright conscience of the individual. The ladron when he robs is not free because he allows himself to be influenced by evil, is a slave to his own passions; and when we imprison him we punish him precisely because he does not wish to live a truly free life. Liberty does not mean that we obey no one, for it most assuredly exacts that we adjust our life to the guiding action of reason and justice. Liberty directs that we obey not every one, but that we always obey the one we have placed and recognized as most suitable to guide us; as in this way we obey our own judgment. An army that is ungovernable, disobeying its leaders, lacks true liberty, because it destroys the order and ruins the discipline that reason has imposed, which means that a number of men joined together would accomplish nothing (would have no unity of action or aim) if each one pulled his own way. And it is necessary that you do not forget these considerations, for, if instead of using liberty you abuse it, we not only will not improve our condition, but make it worse, and not only this: In order that we may be able to erect the true edifice of our own social regeneration, it is necessary that we change not only our institutions, but also our way of living and thinking. Both an external and internal revolution is necessary; it is necessary to establish on more solid foundation our moral education and to abjure the vices that we largely have inherited from the Spaniards. Otherwise our people would find itself continually decimated and impoverished by civil war and continued internal dissensions, until it is completely annihilated, notwithstanding the generous shedding of the blood of our own martyrs. It would be otherwise if you would learn the truth contained in the following decalogue: They are mandates of God communicated to men through reason. Therefore, if you reflect on them much, far from confusing you, your mind will be enlightened, for their justice is clear, because it is the truth. By means of them you will learn of the true mission of man on earth; you will obtain a true idea of honor for which you would vainly search in bloodshed and great enterprises; you will not retain the least doubt but that we are here to work honestly and presently to rest in death like the father of our people. And moreover you will likewise know that which for a long time has been hidden from you: that you have a country (Patria) and that you owe it all, as it is all you have in this world.

God grant that in the midst of the hardships of life and of my sufferings I may be permitted the great comfort of seeing you happy.

Cavite, June 24, 1898.

## THE TRUE DECALOGUE.

First: Love God and thine honor above all: God as source of truth, justice and activity, honor, sole power that will constrain thee to be true, just and industrious.

Second: Love God in the manner that thy conscience considers most upright and worthy, for God speaks in thy conscience that reproves thy bad and applauds thy good deeds.

Third: Cultivate the special abilities that God has given thee, working and studying according to thy strength, without ever leaving the road of goodness and justice, to attain thine own perfection and in this way contribute to the progress of humanity; thus thou wilt realize the mission that God has marked out for thee in this life, and realizing it will have honor, and having this wilt glorify God.

Fourth: Love thy country (Patria) next to God and thy honor more than thyself, as it is the sole paradise that God has given thee in this life; the sole patrimony of thy race; the sole heritage of thy ancestors, and the sole future of thy offspring; from our country you have life, love and interests, happiness, honor and glory.

Fifth: Seek the welfare of thy country before thine own, making it the rule of reason, justice and industry, as if it is happy, happy likewise shouldst thou be and thy family.

Sixth: Secure the independence of thy country, for thou alone canst have true interest in its aggrandizement and dignity; as its independence produces thine own liberty, its aggrandizement thy perfection, and its dignity thine own glory and immortality.

Seventh: In thy country do not recognize the authority of any one who has not been elected by thee and thy compatriots, for all authority emanates from God, and as God speaks in the conscience of each individual, the persons who interpret and proclaim the wishes of the people are the only ones who can exercise true authority.

Eighth: Secure for thy people the republic and never the monarchy; the latter ennobles one or a few families and founds a dynasty; the former produces a people noble and worthy by right, great on account of liberty and prosperous and resplendent on account of industry.

Ninth: Love thy neighbor as thyself, for God has imposed upon him as well as upon thyself the obligation of assistance and of not doing unto thee that which he does not wish thee to do unto him; but if thy neighbor, falling in this sacred duty, attempts thy life, thy liberty and thy interests, then it is thy duty to destroy and annihilate him, for there should obtain the supreme law of self-preservation.

Tenth: Thou shouldst always esteem thy compatriot more than thy neighbor; thou shouldst see in him the friend, the brother, or at least the companion to whom thou art bound by the same lot, by the same joys and sorrows and by equal aspirations and interests. Therefore, while there exist the boundaries of nations raised and maintained by egotism of race and family, to it thou

needst unite thyself in the perfect equality of aim and interest; with the object of having strength, not only to fight the common enemy, but likewise to realize all the aims of human life.

Note 1 A. The Spanish government and the priests educated us and taught us in such a way that we should always direct our glance and all our thoughts towards an imaginary heaven, that we leave them in the tranquil and specific enjoyment of the fruits of this earth. On this account they did not wish us to see and read books through which we might learn these truths, whose fulfillment will assure us happiness in this life and our glory and immortality in the next.

2 A. Country (La Patria) is not the province alone nor the pueblo nor much less the place where one is born; it is made up of all the provinces; all the pueblos and all the places in which Filipinos have been born, whatever beliefs they entertain or dialects they speak.

## BELATED BILLS.

The following bills were introduced in Congress at the end of the session. They will no doubt reappear when the 58th Congress assembles.

S. 7283, Mr. Bailey (by request)—Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay two months and fifteen days' salary, due for services rendered by the late Lieut. Thomas G. Williams, U.S.A., to his heirs.

S. 7410, Mr. Mason (by request)—Regulating the appointments of cadets to the Military and Naval Academies of the United States. That sections 1315, 1319, 1514, 1515 and 1516, Revised Statutes of the U.S., be, and there are hereby, amended as follows, for example: So that hereafter, when a vacancy occurs in a cadetship at the Military or Naval Academy of the U.S. in any State or in a Representative district or at large, the fact of such vacancy shall, by the respective Senator or Representative in Congress, or by the President of the United States, as the case may be, be certified to the Civil Service Commission of the U.S., which shall thereupon cause competitive examination to be held at an appropriate place in the respective State or district, or at the city of Washington, as the case may be, and the youth of proper age who has passed a satisfactory physical and mental examination, and who has passed the best examination, shall, by the President of the U.S., be designated for and receive the appointment for which he entered the competitive examination as a candidate.

S. 7411, Mr. Mason (by request)—That any person who served as an officer of volunteers in the Army or Navy of the U.S. during the War of the Rebellion, and who, in the line of his duty during his service as such officer of volunteers, lost an eye, a leg, a foot, an arm, or a hand, or, in the discharge of his duty, was so disabled as to make his disability commensurate with that of the loss of a leg, a foot, an arm, or a hand, shall, upon application to the Secretary of War, be placed on the retired list of the Army, with the rank which he held at the time when he incurred the disability, in the manner as provided for the retirement of officers of the Regular Army.

S. 7442, Mr. Mitchell—Authorizes the payment to Major Theodore J. Eckerson, U.S.A., retired, for commutation of rations and pay found to be due to him in accordance with the principle of the decision in the case of Capt. James Stewart, Feb. 23, 1892.

H.R. 17457, Mr. Underwood—That any first lieutenant of Cavalry appointed under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, who rendered service as an officer of the Rural Guards of the island of Cuba by appointment or under the orders of the governor general during the military occupation of the island by the United States, shall also have the credit for such service in determining and fixing his relative and lineal rank.

H.R. 17484, Mr. Sulloway—Defining the (pension) rights of soldiers who enlisted in violation of the twenty-second article of war.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. J. C.—The U.S.S. Hawk does not appear in the list of vessels participating in such engagements as have been deemed by the Secretary of the Navy as worthy of commemoration under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, and the officers and men who served on board of that vessel are not, therefore, entitled to the medal awarded by said act.

J. P. S. asks: Does service in the Navy (seaman class) count towards retirement in the Marine Corps? Answer.—No. Does service in Army count towards retirement in Navy? Answer.—No.

E. D. F.—The Militia Bill, known as the "Dick Bill," was published in full in the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 24, 1903. Interpretations on it have yet to be made by the War Department.

C. H. P.—Apply to the State Treasurer, Albany, N.Y., who will furnish you full information as to exemption from taxes.

W. N. asks: I have twenty years' service in the Army as an enlisted man. Should I accept a commission in the Philippine Scouts, would that service count as retirement, and would it count double time as in the case of an enlisted man? Does service as a commissioned officer in the Volunteers (in Cuba) count for retirement for an enlisted man? Answer.—Such commissioned service does not count as service towards retirement.

R. O'M.—S.O. 41, Feb. 18, 1903, consisted of orders relating to various officers and men of the Army. The items deemed of importance appeared in our issue of Feb. 21, pages 604 and 606, under various heads.

A. M.—Write to the Secretary of War, Washington, D.C., stating the facts of the case.

S.—The number of Lieutenant Bjornstad, U.S.A., has been changed on the Army list by order of the Secretary of War, as it was discovered that he had longer prior commissioned service by one day than Naylor, who was first at one time, and who was a block to Bjornstad's going up above all lieutenants including Connolly.

R. A. C. asks: If the twenty-five-year retirement bill became a law, this winter to retire enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps after twenty-five years of faithful service. Answer.—No. The bill did not become a law.

B. R. K.—The information you request has all appeared among the congressional news in the Army and Navy Journal.

P. C.—The War Department will not announce the number of applicants awaiting appointment as commissary sergeants.

F. V. B.—Apply to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., as to West Indian medal.

K. McK. asks: When the 2d Infantry will be home and where they will be stationed? Answer.—It will sail in June and be stationed in Department of Colorado. Headquarters at Fort Logan.

F. D.—Troop L, 7th U.S. Cav., is stationed at Chickamauga Park, Ga.

L. L. C.—There are at present fifty-seven second lieutenants in the force of the U.S. Marine Corps.

C. M. T. asks: Would it be advisable for a hospital steward now in the Service to make application for examination as assistant surgeon, U.S. Navy. Answer.—Yes; make application immediately.

S. C. asks: (1) Whether or not the fact that a private has been convicted of a minor offense by a summary court will prevent his becoming a candidate for the examinations necessary to pass in order to secure a commission as a second lieutenant? Answer.—No, prob-



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ably not. (2) Would the fact that such trial was held during soldier's first year of enlistment, and his subsequent career been excellent, have any bearing on his candidacy? Answer.—No.

H. H. H. asks: Did Senate bill 16, which passed that body in the 56th Congress, pass the House and become a law? Answer.—No.

W. A. S.—(1) What action has been taken by Congress, if any, on that part of the Army bill relating to the issuing of campaign medals for the Spanish, Philippine and China wars? Answer.—No action has been taken. The provision failed. (2) Is there to be a new design for the medal of honor. Answer.—No change.

J. B. T.—There are at present 137 vacancies in the grade of second lieutenants.

E. R. asks: Can a soldier be compelled to pay bills contracted for outside of the Army? Answer.—He can be made to pay bills contracted after he entered the Army, if he has property, but his pay cannot be attached. Bills contracted before he entered the Army the War Department has no jurisdiction over.

W. S. K.—Hawaiian Islands counts double time on retiring.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: Whether or not an officer now in the Regular Army is entitled to credit for one month's leave for each year's service, where he has not previously availed himself of the leaves of absence due him? Answer.—Such an officer is entitled to credit for one month's leave of absence for each year served in the Volunteers, if his service has been continuous; that is, if he resigned commission in the Volunteers to accept one in the Regular Army. See G.O. 68 of 1902, and act of Congress of June, 1902.

H. G. T.—Be more explicit in your question. State exactly what command you refer to. We do not know what you mean by simply referring to the "10th." There is Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry in the Army that have this number.

W. H. R. asks: Has Congress ever passed the bill granting a Service medal to the veterans of the Civil War? Answer.—No.

C. D. asks: Is a sergeant in his fifth year of service, who was born in a foreign country and has taken out his first naturalization papers, declaration of becoming a

citizen, eligible for appointment to the post non-commissioned staff as commissary or quartermaster sergeant, provided, of course, that he successfully passes the examination? Answer.—Yes.

C. A. C. asks: Does the U.S. Army employ soldiers in Porto Rico as Spanish interpreters? If so, to whom should I apply for such employment, stating that after my enlistment is over I am willing to hold the same position as a civilian? Answer.—Soldiers cannot well be paid extra for acting as interpreters, but it is well to let officials know you understand Spanish. Civilians are employed as interpreters, and you might get such a position at expiration of your enlistment.

### THE VETERAN.

As a wife's eyes fill when some sweet old song  
Brings "Love's young dream" to mind,  
As a traveler thrills at the thought of home  
And the friends he's left behind,  
So leaps my heart when I hear the drums  
And the regiment swings in view,  
And I think of the time, of my golden prime,  
When I was a soldier, too.

And while the glittering ranks march past  
I brace up straight and square,  
With the toss of the head like an old troop horse  
As I hum the marching air;  
And after dinner that evening, sure,  
O'er an extra glass or two,  
I prattle with wife of my rollicking life  
When I was a soldier, too.

I'm winded now and over the weight,  
And verging on three score,  
And there isn't a belt would fit my waist  
In the quartermaster's store;  
But, all the same, in the olden days,  
(Let's give the devil his due!)  
No likelier lad the regiment had  
When I was a soldier, too.

When I was a soldier? Damn it! sir,  
I am a soldier still;  
A trifle stiff in the joints maybe,  
And a bit behind in drill;  
But should the call go out for men  
My place is there with you,  
To march and show our country's foe  
That I am a soldier, too.

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### BORN.

EVANS.—At New York, March 9, 1903, to the wife of Lieut. George R. Evans, U.S.N., a daughter, May Fitz Hugh Brockenbrough.

### MARRIED.

CORBIN—LOWELL.—At Washington, D.C., March 13, 1903, Mr. Rutherford Corbin, son of General Corbin, to Miss Aramelle L. Lowell, of Bath, Me.

JONES—BLACK.—At Knoxville, Ia., March 4, 1903, Lieut. Carl C. Jones, 30th U.S. Inf., and Miss Jane Black.

KINKEL—ROBINSON.—At Fort Morgan, Colo., March 10, 1903, the Rev. Mr. Gibson officiating, Mr. George Kinkel and Miss Alice Dorcas Robinson, only daughter of Alice M. and the late Capt. Thomas Robinson, 19th U.S. Inf., retired.

PATTERSON—STODDARD.—On Monday, March 9, 1903, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, N.J., by the Rev. E. L. Stoddard, Grace Angelina, daughter of Luke Patterson, to Dr. Luke Baker Peck, of Brookline, Mass.

TODD—CHAPMAN.—At Crozet, Va., March 11, 1903, Harry Inness Todd, son of Rear Admiral C. C. Todd, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Georgie Chapman.

### DIED.

BALDWIN.—At Battle Creek, Mich., March 15, 1903, Lieut. Col. John A. Baldwin, 16th U.S. Inf.

BLUM.—At St. Paul, Minn., March 5, 1903, Louis H. Blum, brother of the wife of Col. Winfield S. Edgerly, 13th Cav., aged 44 years.

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CLARK.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., March 13, 1903, Mrs. Charles B. Clark, wife of Lieutenant Clark, 6th U.S. Inf.

HAMILTON.—At New York City, March 13, 1903, Major Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, U.S.V., a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1841, and a former officer of the Army.

HESLER.—At sea March 11, 1903, Surgeon Frederick A. Hesler, U.S.N.

MATTHEWS.—At Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 24, 1903, Dr. Willard S. H. Matthews, formerly surgeon, U.S.V., who resigned in 1900.

PAINE.—At Portland, Me., Feb. 28, 1903, Anna M. Paine, daughter of the late Comdr. John S. Paine, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ruth T. Bomford Paine.

SHELLEY.—At Washington, D.C., March 10, 1903, Mrs. Olivia Shelley, wife of Gen. Charles M. Shelley, of Alabama, and mother of Lieut. James E. Shelley, 11th U.S. Cav.

WILDMAN.—At Guilford, Conn., March 11, 1903, James T. Wildman formerly acting assistant paymaster, U.S.N.

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### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Emperor William has accepted the resignation of five officers of the naval staff, including Captain Obenheimer, who commanded the German cruiser Irene at the time of the capture of Manila by the American forces. It is stated that the Irene incident had nothing to do with Obenheimer's resignation, in reference to which Prince Henry is reported as saying: "The Irene brought off a number of Spanish women and children, who had got into distress on Isla Grande, in Subig Bay. She sighted there an insurgent steamer, which disappeared at once. Upon her return from Isla Grande the Irene passed two United States cruisers, which did not speak to her."

First Lieut. Werner von Grawert, son of the lieutenant general of that name, who shot Dr. Aye, a lawyer of Flensburg, through the neck, cutting the spinal cord and causing instant death, in a duel fought in the Grunewald Forest on Jan. 16, and was sentenced on Jan. 30 by a military court to two years' imprisonment in a fortress, has been pardoned by an Imperial Cabinet order. He had served only five weeks of his sentence.

Preliminary steps have been taken looking to a union of Messrs. John Brown & Co., of Clydebank and Sheffield, England, and Messrs. Thomas Frith, armor-plate makers, of Sheffield.

The British torpedo-boat destroyer Wolf, upon which experiments extending over several months have been conducted by the Destroyer Committee, in dry dock at

Portsmouth, to determine certain problems with reference to hogging and sagging stresses, has been undocked, the trials having been completed. The notes taken by the officials engaged in the trials are of a voluminous character, and elaborate calculations will have to be made before any trustworthy data can be ascertained.

The two French battleships Gaulois and Bouvet having received injuries through a collision during the recent naval maneuvers, a commission of inquiry exonerated their commanders from blame. The Minister of Marine has, however, relieved both officers of their commands. Several of the Paris journals condemn M. Pelletan's decision.

The Italia Militare Marina announces that the two new battleships Regina Margherita and Vittorio Emanuele should be ready for commissioning in May.

The Army and Navy Gazette reports that the Erhardt gun does not seem to have given satisfaction in the Swiss trials which have taken place at Thun and Zurich. The German papers say that the shells fired at long distances were quite ineffective, and at shorter ranges had effects inferior to those of the shrapnels now used. There were also great irregularities in the fire, and it was impossible to fire two rounds without relaying the gun. The Jahrbuch der Deutsche Arme und Marine reports that the committee has finally chosen a Krupp gun of the 1902 model, in which the gun recoils upon the carriage. The gun itself weighs 826½ lbs., and the carriage and fittings 245½ lbs. The gun and carriage together weigh 2,074½ lbs., and, if a shield be added, the total weight is about 19½ cwt. The initial velocity is 1,991 foot-seconds, and the velocity at 3,280 yards about 900 feet per second, while the range varies from 2,890 yards to 6,140 yards, with elevations respectively of 5 degrees and 15 degrees. The Jahrbuch says that the required angle of elevation is given automatically. The matter has for some time been under discussion, and it was after a provisional adoption of the Erhardt gun that successes with other guns caused the subject to be reconsidered.

A proposal is being considered by the British Admiralty to form a flying squadron from the big cruisers now in the reserve at the Royal Dockyards, and send it on a voyage round the world. It is argued that this would be a practical way of demonstrating the qualities of the newest warships, and of testing their boilers and engines. The last flying squadron was a 10-knot one, but if the one suggested is formed the vessels would have, it is said, a full speed of 23 knots, or an economic speed of 16 knots. The squadron would include some of the "Counties." Nominally these are 23-knot vessels, but the three whose steam trials have come off cannot get beyond 22. It is intended to fit them with larger blade propellers, and that may increase the speed.

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Sierra, O.S.S. Co., Hono., Auckland & Sydney, N.S.W., April 23.  
China, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yoko. & Hong Kong, April 20.  
Doric, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yoko. & Hong Kong, May 3.  
Nippon Maru, May 16.  
Siberia, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yoko. & Hong Kong, May 26.  
Coptic, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yoko. & Hong Kong, June 3.

#### From Tacoma.

Via Steamers of Northern Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line.  
Shamut, for Yoko. & Hong Kong, March 30.  
Victoria for Yoko. & Hong Kong, April 17.  
Lyra, for Yoko. & Hong Kong, April 23.  
Hyades, for Vladivostok and Port Arthur, May 16.  
Tremont, for Yoko. & Hong Kong, May 20.

#### From Vancouver, B.C.

Steamers of Canadian Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line.  
Tartar, Yoko. & Hong Kong, March 30.  
Moana, Hono., Brisbane & Sydney, N.S.W., April 1.  
Empress of Japan, Yoko. & Hong Kong, April 13.  
Athenian, Yoko. & Hong Kong, April 20.  
Miwera, Hono., Brisbane & Sydney, May 1.  
Empress of China, for Yoko., May 4.

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## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.; Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A.  
District of Porto Rico.—Col. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Headquarters San Juan, P.R.  
Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., to command on April 1.  
Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. George W. Davis, Gen. J. F. Wade, U.S.A., to command by July 23, 1903.  
Department of Luzon.—Headquarters Manila, P.I.  
Department of the Visayas.—Headquarters, Iloilo.  
Department of Mindanao.—Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.  
Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., to command on April 1.  
Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.  
Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A.  
Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.  
Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, S. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbie, U.S.A.  
Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.  
Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

## ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies I, K, L and M, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; E, F, G, H, Manila, Cos. I and K will sail for the Philippines May 1 relieving Cos. G and H, who will proceed to Washington, D.C., for station.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, B, and C, Fort Myer, Va.; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M at Fort Sheridan, Ill.  
3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troop E, Boise Barracks, Idaho; F, Fort Yates, Dak.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Troops B and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.  
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
5th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.  
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.  
9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.  
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.; F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.  
11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K,

L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, Manila, P.I.; E, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S.D.; F and G, Fort Keogh, Mont.  
14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Duchesne, Utah; B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.  
15th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

Battery and Station.	Battery and Station.
1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
2d. Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	17th. Manila, P.I.
3d. Chickamauga Pk., Ga.	18th. Manila, P.I.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.	19th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	20th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
6th. Ft. Riley, Kan.	21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kan.	22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.	23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
9th. Manila, P.I.	24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.	25th. Manila, P.I.
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.	27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.	28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
14. Manila, P. I. Under order for U.S.	29th. Ft. Sill, Okla.
15th. Manila, P.I. Under order for U.S.	30th. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.

## COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. De Soto, Fla.	60th. Presidio, Cal.
2d. Ft. Wright, F.I., N.Y.	61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
3d. Ft. Getty, S.C.	62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
4th. Jackson Bks., La.	63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
5th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.	64th. Ft. Riley, Cal.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	66th. Camp McKinley, H.I.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	67th. Camp McKinley, H.I.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
10th. Manila, P.I.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.
14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
16th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.	75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
17th. Santiago, Cuba.	76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
18th. Cienfuegos, Cuba.	77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
19th. Santiago, Cuba.	78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
20th. Havana, Cuba.	79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
21st. Cienfuegos, Cuba.	80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
22d. Havana, Cuba.	81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
23d. Havana, Cuba.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
24th. Havana, Cuba.	83d. Ft. Revue, Mass.
25th. Ordered from Manila to U.S. Address San Francisco, Cal.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash.	85th. Manila, P.I.
27th. Ordered from Manila to U.S. Address San Francisco, Cal.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
30th. San Diego Bks., Cal.	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
31st. Ordered from Manila to U.S. Address San Francisco, Cal.	90th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
32d. Ft. Liscu, Alaska.	91st. Jackson Bks., Md.
33d. Ft. Canby, Wash.	92d. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
36th. Ordered from Manila to U.S. Address San Francisco, Cal.	95th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
37th. Ft. Washington, Md.	96th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
38th. Manila, P.I.	97th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.	98th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	99th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	100th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.Y.	101st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	102d. Ft. Howard, Md.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	103d. Ft. Washington, Md.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	104th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	105th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	106th. Ft. Preble, Me.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	107th. Manila, P.I.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	108th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	109th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	110th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	111th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	112th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
54th. (Torpedo Co.), Fort Totten, N.Y.	113th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
56th. San Juan, P.R.	115th. San Diego, Cal.
57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	117th. Ft. Getty, S.C.
59th. San Juan, P.R.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	119th. Ft. Delaware, Del.
	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
	122d. Key West, Fla.
	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
	124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
	125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Ordered from Manila to U.S. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal.  
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I. Will return to the United States in June, 1903, and be assigned to Department of Colorado, with headquarters at Fort Logan.  
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn.  
4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F and H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.

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5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P.I.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.  
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.  
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Columbus, New York; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, Fort Porter, N.Y.; L, Fort Wood, N.Y.  
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y. Cos. E, F, G will take temporary station at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., by April 15, to relieve 23d Inf.  
10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.  
13th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, Discharge Camp, Cal.; I, Fort McDowell, Cal.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; K and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; L, Benicia Barracks, Cal.  
14th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Monterey, Cal.  
16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.  
17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, Fort Lawton, Wash.; J, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.  
18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Entire regiment ordered to leave their present station, March 18, 1903, for San Francisco, and will sail for Manila April 1.  
19th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.  
20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, K, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; I, Fort Brady, Mich.; L and M, Fort Wayne, Mich.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.  
21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Co. I, Fort Yates, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Lincoln, N.D.  
22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. T.; Cos. B and C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.  
23d Inf.—Entire regiment Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Ordered to leave there April 20 for San Francisco, en route to Manila.  
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.  
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.  
26th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

## BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y. Artillery Corps Bands: 1st, Fort Getty, S.C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.

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## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FIELD GUNS, CARRIAGES, LIMBERS, ACCESSORIES, ETC.—Ordinance Office, War Department, Washington, Feb. 25, 1903.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 p.m., April 1, 1903, for supplying Ordnance Department, U.S. Army, with 22, more or less, 3-inch field guns, carriages, limbers and accessories, complete, of American manufacture. Bids will be received for parts or all of foregoing which must conform to detailed drawings on file here. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. WILLIAM CROZIER, Chief of Ord.

U.S. Engineer Office, 2001 I St., n.w., Washington, D.C., Feb. 27, 1903.—Sealed proposals for reconstruction of Pier No. 5 of Aqueduct Bridge across Potomac River, at Georgetown, D.C., will be received here until 12 m., March 30, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lieut. Col., Engrs.

U.S. Engineer's Office, 2001 I street, N.W., Washington, D.C., March 12, 1903.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and placing rip-rap stone in dikes in Occoquan Creek, Va., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, April 14, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lieut. Col., Engrs.

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## SOLDIERS OF ROYAL BLOOD.

Speaking of princes who have offered their swords to foreign governments, the New York Tribune says: "There are few governments which have not received the offers of the swords of scions of foreign royalty. In fact, tenders of this kind have become so numerous in the last half century that instead of being accepted with gratitude in the light of a compliment, as in ancient days, they are now looked upon rather as a nuisance, are often declined, the applicant being given to understand that if his services are accepted it is a favor conceded to him, of which it behooves him to render himself worthy by a strict compliance with the rules and regulations of the army or navy to which he may be attached."

"Thus the Duke of Orleans has experienced rebuffs of this nature from the late Czar, who peremptorily declined to grant him a commission in his army, and also from Queen Christina of Spain, when at the time of the war of 1898 he asked leave to serve under the Spanish flag against the United States, and it was only as an exceptional act of favor on the part of President Lincoln and his government that the duke's father, the late Count of Paris, the latter's brother, the Duke of Joinville, were allowed to serve on the staff of General McClellan in order that the Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres, then young men, might acquire some experience and knowledge of actual warfare. It is only fair to say that the three princes gave no trouble and made in fact so many friends among their American fellow officers that when at the close of the war the Prince de Joinville asked permission for his son, the young Duke of Penthièvre, to receive his naval training at Annapolis the concession was granted, although a special act of Congress was required for the purpose. The royal lad's scholastic career at the Academy was not altogether a success. He had not inherited the frank, breezy and generous hearted manners which rendered his father the most popular member of his house, and neither the duke nor those who were with him at Annapolis look back to his life there with either pleasure or satisfaction."

## ADDED HALF AN INCH.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

A physician of experience in examining candidates for civil service places tells of one man who came up year after year and was always found one-half inch below the required height. One day the doctor, who had come to know the fellow by sight, found him measuring up to the full standard. He could hardly believe his eyes.

"Don't I know you?" he inquired. "Have not you been here repeatedly before?"  
"Yes, sir."  
"And been rejected?"  
"Yes, sir."  
"What for?"  
"Too short, sir."  
"Well, how does it happen that you are tall enough now?"

The candidate, with creditable candor, exclaimed that he had learned that a man's stature was longest after he had lain abed a good while and stretched out, as it were. So, when this examination was approaching, he had gone to bed and stayed there for four days in succession, then risen and hurried, in fifteen minutes, to the examination room, where, by shrewd timing, he got in ahead of a lot of other candidates, and was measured before his frame had settled down again of its own weight.

As rejections are not made for trifling fractions, and this candidate had not only shown resourceful ingenuity but had told the truth about it, he was passed.

A bulletin issued on March 13 by the Census Bureau, on the geographical distribution of population in the United States, shows that almost 96 per cent. of the total population lives in the country drained to the Atlantic Ocean, over 53 per cent. in that drained to the Gulf of Mexico, 44 per cent. in the drainage area of the Mississippi River, almost 10 per cent. in the area drained to the Great Lakes, 4 per cent. on the Pacific Coast and one-half of 1 per cent. in the Great Basin. The proportion living within the region drained to the Atlantic Ocean is steadily diminishing, while the part drained to the Gulf of Mexico is becoming relatively more populous, as is the case in a still more marked degree in the Great Basin and the Pacific Ocean region.

The late Sir James Y. Simpson, well known as an archeologist as well as a physician, established the fact that in the armies of ancient Rome there was not only a "medicus cohortis," but also a "medicus legionis," a kind of superior medical officer. One of the most interesting bits of evidence which he brought forward was a monumental tablet found at Borcovicus. The inscription shows that it was erected by the first cohort of the Tungrians to the memory of the "medicus ordinarius." This cohort distinguished itself under Agricola. The monument is elaborately carved, and this is held to be suggestive of the great esteem and respect in which this ancient army doctor was held by his comrades. It is generally supposed that a cohort consisted of 500 or 600 men, and each cohort seems to have been provided with one medical officer at

least. Several monumental and votive tablets found in other parts of the world refer to army medical officers.

The Scientific American estimates that about a hundred years more will be required to complete the work of making a topographical map of the country, which was begun by the United States Government in 1882. The work is being carried on in co-operation with the States, New York, for example, having appropriated the annual sum of \$20,000 to \$25,000 toward its share. There has never been a topographical map of the United States published other than rough sketches. For that reason the government work will be one of the largest ever made. What the cost of the map will be when finished it is difficult to state; the expense involved in mapping out New York alone will be about \$1,000,000. The sheets relating to New York State will probably be completed within five years.

An account of "Old Abe," the war eagle of the 8th Wisconsin Infantry, appears in the Four-Track News for March. "Old Abe" was known throughout the Army during the Civil War, and was regarded

with awe and dread by the opposing forces. Old Abe was a magnificent bird. His wings measured six feet and a half from tip to tip; his plumage was a beautiful chocolate with a golden luster, his tail white with black spots, and his head and neck a pure white. Eagles have been known to live a hundred years, and Old Abe might still be alive had it not been for a fire near his cage. The smoke which he inhaled affected his lungs, and he went into a rapid decline, and died March 26, 1881. He can now be seen preserved in the War Museum, in the capitol at Madison, Wisconsin.

The Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department has added "American Diplomacy in the Orient," the new book by Hon. John W. Foster, to the list of selected books for ships' libraries, United States Navy.

The most hazardous part of the work on the Manila telegraph cable is that completed between San Francisco and Honolulu, in which the sea bed is precipitous, with valleys 31,600 feet deep. The next two sections will lead across plains of mud at a depth of 18,000 feet.

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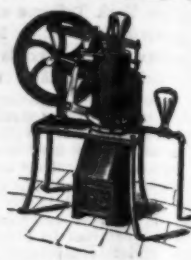


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